THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1933 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 231

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

All Europe Watches Mussolini

Austro-Italian Pact Goes Far

U. S. Will Back Bank Deposits

Greece Is Asked for Insull

Mexico Unmasks 'Red' Locusts

Decatur Fêtes the Blue Eagle

EUROPEAN nations follow with united interest if not united opinions the developing understanding between Italy and Austria. According to statements from Rome, Austria is to divert as much of its shipping as possible to Trieste, Italian port on the Adriatic, to the manifest loss of business by Hamburg and Bremen, German ports on the North Sea, and Italy, in compensation, is to grant preferential treatment to Austrian goods and to buy more of Austria's timber, meat and produce. Hungary is brought into the deal, with Italy agreeing to absorb its surplus maize. The agreement, which also involves Italy's economic help in the Danube basin, is based on a pledge by Premier Dollfuss to oppose any political or economic union of Austria with Germany. The plan makes strong appeal to several nations—It shows Austrian independence as profitable to Central Europe.

¶ Germany professes not to be greatly disturbed by the activities of Premiers Mussolini and Dollfuss. Berlin says Germany is now thinking less of Austro-German Anschluss and more of a strong National Socialist Party, having German and Austrian sections working in close coöperation, which might accomplish some of the ends of Anschluss. The proposal to make Trieste Austria's great port is declared contrary to German interests. But Germany believes any proposal must first be approved by it under the new Four-Power Pact. Thus it sees a great safeguard—No anti-German bloc can be formed in Central Europe.

¶ League of Nations leaders hope the Austrian question can be settled without being brought before the League. They feel that Germany's pride must be respected and that any League investigation might lead to Germany's withdrawal. Germany is regarded as attached to the League now mainly through its hope of regaining the Saar Basin after the plebiscite in 1935. Thus statesmen hope that Mussolini may succeed in his difficult but vigorous undertaking and accomplish the independence of Austria while maintaining at least the outward concurrence of Germany—Italy again holds the spotlight, Mussolini again is the man of the hour.

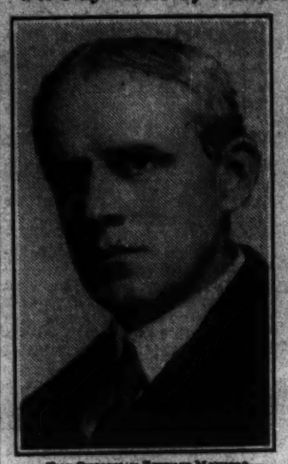
¶ The U. S. Treasury arranges for the federal insurance which is to guarantee deposits in American banks on a scale never attempted before. A survey by the Comptroller of the Currency discovers 4836 banks as eligible because more than 96 per cent of their deposits are under $2500. The average deposit in the insurable class is $183.17. The Federal Bank Deposits Insurance Corporation may have $450,000,000 capital, and its success depends on the readiness of bankers to take stock in it. The movement seems to be following a legitimate course—Banks he can bank on will be provided first of all for the little fellow.

¶ Greece will be asked a second time to yield up Samuel Insull, once powerful Chicago magnate and now a refugee. Insull defeated extradition, but a Chicago court has a new indictment, based on transfer of assets in anticipation of collapse, which may get the magnate home to face larceny and embezzlement. Out of the crash of the $150,000,000 Corporation Securities Company no assets remain—It is a monument to the financial juggling that should not be possible under American law.

¶ Mexico's official entomologists make important discoveries among the locust swarms that have been destroying crops in South Mexico states. The theory has been held that the red hordes that laid waste great farm acreages swept in from regions in Central America. But the current study shows that a limited number of invaders appear and work upon the native and harmless green locusts, who suddenly turn violently red in color and set out upon a campaign of destruction to every green growing thing. The corrupting visiting insects have been given a thoughtful name—They are called Bolshevik locusts.

¶ Decatur, Ill., sees a big industrial plant adopt the NRA pledge, not with misgiving, but with a whooping holiday of celebration. The Mueller Company holds a picnic outing of its hundreds of employees and their families in beautiful Mueller Heights park and Adolph Mueller, president, an outstanding developer of American trade at home and abroad, outlines the new undertaking which confidence and coöperation can turn into recovery. His father, founder of the plant 76 years ago, welcomed horseless carriage and modern plumbing. In such an attitude, Adolph Mueller envisages success—Though at first expensive, he does not fear, but embraces the new.

Reports Millions More On Pay Rolls of Nation



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bachrach

Henry I. Harriman

President Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

NRA Returns 3,500,000 to Jobs, Harriman Says

U. S. C. of C. Head Estimates 4,000,000 More Will Get Work Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Approximately 3,500,000 persons have returned to work since March 4, according to estimates drawn up by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Harriman's address was read to the eighteenth annual conference on industrial relations here yesterday by Mr. Arthur B. Gunnarson, head of the department of manufactures of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Harriman is on a trip to the Pacific Coast.

"It is the earnest hope of the Administration that before snow flies 3,000,000 men and women, now unemployed, will be put back to work in industries, and 1,000,000 more of these now out of work will be given employment on public works." Mr. Harriman's address said, "that the wages and salaries of many millions now employed will be raised, and that the total added buying power thus created will bring about a demand for goods and services that will give jobs to yet another 3,000,000 of the unemployed. Thus unemployment in this country would be reduced to 5,000,000, or not more than 3,000,000 above the normal number of those who are shifting their tasks or for other reasons are recorded as unemployed."

Austro-Italian Pledge Futile, Germany Holds

Renunciation of Anchluss of Minor Import to Trade Concessions

Keen Rivalry Seen

Grant of Free Zone at Trieste Called Threat to German Interests

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 26—That the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, according to the report at the recent Riccione meeting, gave the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, definite guarantees renouncing German-Austrian Anschluss on behalf of Austria is not considered important, according to informed circles here.

Austro-German political union, it is declared, is not an urgent issue. If or when it becomes actual then Dr. Dollfuss is not likely to be the Austrian Chancellor. It is considered here that the Germans are beginning to think less of Anschluss than of a large National Socialist Party with German and Austrian sections working in close coöperation, the eventuality of which could remove a number of international complications, but ultimately lead to the same desired end.

Italy's reported grant to Austria of economic concessions, such as a free zone at the Trieste harbor and preferences for Austrian goods, awakens keener attention. Certain circles go even so far as to question possible Trieste developments since they consider this to be directly against Germany's commercial interests.

The struggle for central European transit trade, which was for years waged between German North Sea ports and Adriatic ports, would recur. Hamburg and Bremen would certainly not welcome such new competition.

Regarding preference for Austrian goods through Italy, Germany has long advocated some preferential system as a solution of Austria's economic troubles, but it is also obvious that Germany, which is Austria's most important trader, would want some compensation therefrom.

Germany expects that before anything definite is done Article 4 of the Four-Power Pact would be invoked, according to which Germany, France, Italy and England could confer upon "economic questions of common interest to Europe." Such utilisation of the Four-Power Pact would automatically imply Germany's equality in discussion of economic issues in the Danube Basin and would be appreciated here.

At the Riccione meeting, accord-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Survival of World Democracy Over Dictatorships Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. — With a declaration that "man is noble in reason and not merely a managed multitude," British Liberals at the Liberal Summer School here declared their belief in the ultimate revival and survival of democracy.

Prof. Ernest Barker, at the head of political science at Cambridge, unceremoniously dismissed two of Europe's outstanding dictators as "stunt journalists," only ruling strongly because the public was kept full of sensation and emotionally happy and only surviving politically so long as the people could be kept "chock full" of this sensation.

Professor Barker said he had no fear that democratic institutions would break down permanently or that Communism or Fascism would rise supreme. The fundamentals of democracy, he said, had not failed because in eastern Europe the grandiose figure of the dictator had arisen. The east-European idea of the state as a super-person was the enemy of enemies to the western states.

The fundamental of free individuals, freely guiding themselves, was still as strong as ever, continued Professor Barker. The breakdown, the insistent feeling of the present weakness of the democratic system, was only brought about by the unbalancing of the delicate pyramid of power which formed the democratic institutions.

The specific difficulty at the moment is, in Professor Barker's view, the growth in the power of the party. The paid politician would naturally accentuate his own organization. One party becoming strong might try to oust the other parties. But he said he did not believe that dictatorship of the Left would ever come in England. Before it did, or in the event of the Left trying to gain ascendancy, the Right composed of professional classes was so strong that it would itself first assume dictatorial powers.

But Professor Barker said he believed there was no need to despair of democratic institutions. Liberty could still be kept in the ascendance, an diliberty of the subject was the ideal for which Liberals had always been struggling.

The view that democracy will survive, and that man will not suffer dictatorship was upheld, both by Mr. J. Passant, lecturer in political science at Cambridge University and Mr. J. R. M. Butler, former M. P. for the same university.

Mr. Passant said that although a dictator may have by his personality, his appeal to youth and his policy managed to get the majority of the nation on his side, that was not democracy. The liberties associated with government by the people were absent, as well as the institutions.

Mr. Passant traced the breakdown of the German Constitution to the apparent synonymity to German eyes of the Weimar Constitution with the Treaty of Versailles. He suggested that while understanding that Germany was in a difficult position, now was not the time to give in. Germany had shut the door to treaty revision in her own face by her own actions.

Mr. Butler declared that "Liberalism believes that there is something bigger than class and state."

Democracy, he continued, had come into disrepute because it was showing weaknesses. Liberals had to modify and "tune up" the institutions of democracy. Short periods when the state was in the hands of a dictator might at times be necessary, but the demands for freedom would always remain. "A better brand" of democracy was all that was necessary.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Aug. 26, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 11
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Page 10

Features

Events Tonight 4
Interior Decoration and Antiques 3
Progress in Education ..... 6 and 7
Book Reviews and Literary News 8
The Home Forum 9
Immanent Versus Imminent
(With Swedish Translation)
Radio Programs 11
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Mr. Wickham Steed, one of England's outstanding journalists, has some interesting things to say about "shirtiness" in his "British Onlooker's Diary," Editorial page.

Do you know when a word is ended "-ille," and not "-able"? Read today's article in "Our Living Language" series, on the Progress in Education page.

The Bookman's Holiday always adds refreshment to the Saturday Book Reviews and Literary News page.

The news of the week is graphically summarized on the world news map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music and Theaters page, and more Hymnal Notes.

A Great Northern Air Route—For Passengers

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Left Inset—Associated Press. Right Inset—Wide World

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and Air Route to Europe They Are Surveying—as It May Be Some Day

'Election Night' Interest Awaits NRA 'Returns'

Stage Is Set for Canvasses of Every Community in the United States

Monday night President Roosevelt will listen to radio "returns" as significant as the election returns he listened to last November.

Progress of the great drive to restore prosperity will have begun to filter in when Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts radiocasts the first results of the effort in this State to sign up every consumer in support of NRA employers.

It is a great race, with Uncle Sam holding the starter's pistol. The runners are the local NRA committees in every village and hamlet in the nation. The goal, the signature of every possible employer to the re-employment agreement and the signature of every consumer to a pledge to support NRA employers. Every modern contrivance is enlisted to insure speed in this greatest peace-time drive of our history.

Airplanes roared through New England skies today distributing last-minute instruction to workers in the big campaign and collecting the latest reports of progress from each New England state.

Radio carries the message to the most remote corners of the land. Telephone switchboard operators in hotels, department stores and information bureaus remind each caller of NRA campaign. Newspapers carry full page advertisements and often "streamers" across their front pages bringing home to all the President's message, "Have you signed?"

None can escape the personal contact of President Roosevelt's recovery drive, which officially starts tonight with a coast-to-coast radio talk by Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. Committees starts house-to-house canvass duty Monday. NRA will be on everybody's lips. When you call your department store to give an order the operator will respond, "Good morning. Have you signed the NRA consumers' pledge?" And the same applies to other switchboards.

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson is coming to New England next Wednesday in the interest of the campaign. He will fly to Boston and speak at a luncheon meeting Wednesday noon over a nation-wide hookup.

Adjustment of labor disputes has made record progress in Connecticut while Boston's first case was amicably settled today.

Headquarters of NRA were informed that the Connecticut Conciliation Board settled a strike of dress goods workers in Hartford involving 600 employees, which was the seventh major labor controversy handled promptly by this conciliation board since the establishment by the state committee a week ago. Boston's first case involves 300 leather coat workers who agreed to return to work next Monday while committees iron out the wage question.

Coal and Auto Codes Imminent; Johnson Turns to Enforcement

Mobilization of 'Big Five' Industries Under NRA About Complete—Way Sought to Implement Provisions of Agreements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — With excellent prospects for completion of fair competition codes for the automobile and soft coal industries before Monday, thus completing the mobilization of the "big five" under the Blue Eagle banner, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, was today laying his plans for the enforcement phase of NRA operations.

He indicated that he is studying the administration set-up for a general supervisory "mechanism" which would control the operation of all codes. He expected it would consist of committees for boards for each industry consisting of representatives of that industry with NRA officials.

Under his personal supervision these groups would watch the operations of each industry under its code with particular attention to its price structure and any signs of monopolistic tendencies. Any irregularity in either direction, he indicated, would be immediately dealt with by the NRA. Cases of recalcitrancy would merit the simple punishment of nullification of the code. In such an event, the General explained, they would again become subject to the antitrust laws.

First NRA Stage a Success

In moving ahead to this second phase of NRA operations General Johnson indicated that as far as he is concerned the first stage of bringing industries voluntarily under codes of fair competition is a substantial success. There are hundreds still to be dealt with, but the great majority have submitted codes and are only waiting for hearings to be scheduled by overworked NRA deputies.

Coal and automobile situations, while still beset by difficulties, were both so rapidly approaching the point of solution that General Johnson himself saw no reason why both should not be in his pocket early Monday for a trip to Hyde Park.

A rewritten labor formula for the automobile code was before the Labor Advisory Board to decide whether a proposition designed to put the industry under a code while maintaining the intent of its open-shop labor policy at the same time is acceptable.

Mr. William Green, special labor advisor on the code, was noncommittal and insisted that he wanted the opinion of the entire board before making up his own mind on the language. However, his willingness to consider the new formula at all was considered an indication of considerable progress toward a common ground.

Seeks to Clarify Intent

The revised clause, for which the industries are fighting in an effort to offset the impression in labor circles that labor must join a union to benefit from the NRA, lays down the tenet within the automobile industry that the selection, retention and advancement of employees shall be on the basis of individual merit without regard to union connections. To this is added a disclaimer of an intention to restrict Section 7A of the act, which specifically preserves the right of collective bargaining to all labor.

While these two major industries were still holding up the NRA machinery, minor industries kept pouring in codes at the rate of approximately 20 per day, disposition of which will take some months more. However, completion of the "big five" will give General Johnson himself more time for other phases of the work. Precedents have been established and it is unlikely that final approval of minor codes will either claim much of his time or demand further assistance from President Roosevelt.

Meanwhile it became apparent that the oil code, signed and in operation, will have to be reconsidered with the possibility of vital changes in the highly controversial price-control section. A memorandum signed by Mr. Joseph E. Pogue, economic advisor on oil, and Dr. Alexander Sachs, chief of the NRA's research and planning division, terming the section a "serious blunder," was laid on General Johnson's desk.

Would Enrich Favored Few

The memorandum holds that the price clause would cost the gasoline buying public millions of dollars, would squeeze out thousands of small independent operators and distributors and would bring millions of unearned profits to the favored few.

Development of this official protest against the section coincided here with information that Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the In-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Amelia Earhart and Amy Johnson Fly Together Over New Boston-Maine Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 26—Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison has just taken over the controls of this Boston & Maine plane to carry on for the next 40 miles. The regular pilot, Mr. Earl Steele, smilingly relinquished the controls a few minutes ago to England's great airwoman.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, America's leading woman pilot, rides in the unusual position of a passenger in this tri-motored "job," which operates under the significant number "23."

With characteristic aversion to a fanfare two women aces motored quietly into town from Rye, N. Y., and made preparations for a trip to Portland, Maine, today, over the new Boston-Maine Airways.

Mrs. Mollison, like Mrs. Putnam, who is vice-president of National Airways, Inc., the organization conducting the flying operations of the railroads' airline, is keenly interested in the development of aviation as a commercial enterprise. They are both convinced, they indicated to local newspaper reporters, that the public is ready for it when offered a service at once speedy and safe.

One of the most urgent needs, Mrs. Putnam pointed out, is for better landing facilities and for equipment which will enable an airplane to take off or to land as well in a fog as in a clearer atmosphere. Aviation, she stated, at one time was considered a luxury, but has come to be looked upon rather as a service.

In discussing the lack of licensed women pilots she explained that although men had the advantage owing to the free training furnished them by the established lines, women on the whole had not had flying experience, and that as they undertook to acquire it in larger numbers, the existing prejudice would automatically disappear.

Mrs. Mollison remarked that no woman in England held a position, at the present time, in commercial flying, comparable to that of Mrs. Putnam.

Shy as she unquestionably is when confronted by the newspaperman's camera, there is that about the firm depth of her blue eyes which make it simple to picture Mrs. Mollison calmly facing the knives and brandished spears of the black men whom she encountered on the Island of Timor, during her first great solo flight.

Lindberghs Land At Danish Capital In Survey Flight

Left Shetland Islands Late in Morning With Gifts of Heather

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 26 (AP)—Colonel Charles A. and Mrs. Lindbergh landed here this afternoon after a flight from Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands.

STAVANGER, Norway, Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying from the Shetland Islands to Copenhagen, passed over the Obrestad lighthouse at Jederan, south of here, at 2:45 p. m., local time. They were traveling southward at a good speed.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off shortly after noon today from Lerwick in the Shetland Islands.

When the Colonel and his wife climbed into their plane they carried bunches of white heather and Shetland wild flowers. The ship headed into the east in perfect weather.

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, Aug. 26 (AP)—Speaking Aug. 24 at an informal meeting of civic leaders, Lindbergh declared that since the Shetland Islands were on the direct North Atlantic air route their availability as intermediate stations could not be overlooked.

Hawks Halts in Flight

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 26 (AP)—Frank Hawks, American speed flier, failed in an attempt to make a nonstop flight from Vancouver to Quebec today when he landed here. Mr. Hawks was far off the course he had set for himself. He came down at Kingston Airport at 11:30 A. M., Eastern Standard Time, and a few minutes later was back in the air pressing on toward Quebec.

Soviet Opens Intensive Drive To Better Rail Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A feature of Soviet economic life is the way in which the energy of the ruling Communist Party is concentrated now on one major difficulty, now on another. Last autumn agriculture was distinctly the weak spot. A combination of intensive organization, ruthless driving by the "political departments," which were established all over the country, and good weather has relieved the agricultural crisis and given the prospect of a good harvest.

During the present season the railroad transportation system, never irreproachable, has given distinct signs of creaking under the strain. The Soviet leaders suddenly awoke to the fact that, judged by several important standards, transportation was functioning less efficiently in 1933 than in 1932, despite the fact that increased industrial output and a prospective bumper crop imperatively demand greater and speedier shipping facilities. The amount of freight transported, the average daily runs of locomotives and freight cars were all off from 5 to 10 per cent in the first half of 1933, by comparison with the same period in 1932.

Action, as is customary when such situations are realized, was swift and pitiless. A large number of highly placed functionaries in the commissariat for transport were abruptly dismissed; stringent orders for greater operating efficiency were issued; and, most striking step of all, a network of political departments, similar to those which have been established all over the countryside, has been established on the railroad lines. The members of these political departments are supposed to be stanch and reliable Communists; and they possess very wide powers in supervising the work of the Communist Party and Communist youth organizations on the transportation system and in stiffening labor discipline. Their establishment amounts to a semi-militarization of the railroads.

Mr. A. A. Andreev, Commissar for Transport, who has been left in office, recently delivered a frank and revealing speech about the causes of the poor functioning of the railroads. He pointed out that new inventions and devices for the "rationalization" of railroad operation, either because they were intrinsically unsound or because they were inapplicable to Russian conditions, had often led to very unfavorable results, and even to the damaging of many locomotives and cars. Moreover, so much attention was paid to new railroad construction that old lines were neglected, and the roadbeds in some cases were allowed to fall into such disrepair that trains are unable with safety to develop high rates of speed over some sections.

The human element, so necessary in efficient operation, has been sadly overlooked, according to Mr. Andreev. So, at a time when every available trained executive and engineer was needed on the lines about two-thirds of the railroad executives and engineers were employed in central offices, where pay was higher and responsibility less arduous. Mr. Andreev also said some sharp words about Communists, appointed to high posts, who could not or did not learn the technical side of their work.

Finally there was the familiar Russian complaint of bureaucratism. "How could it happen that the vast majority of the Communist administrators didn't notice the enormous defects?" inquires Mr. Andreev, answering his own question as follows: "People literally drowned in the sea of redtape, bureaucratism, papers, figures and orders and lost all sensitiveness to defects."

Jobless Women in Camp Get Employment Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Thirty-three of the 200 women at Camp Tera, New York State's experimental camp for unemployed destitute women, have obtained jobs since June, according to an announcement today by the State Temporary Relief Administration.

Operated at the request of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, the camp was established to give unemployed women a home in healthy surroundings and keep them in contact with employment conditions in New York City.

Federal Guard Over Deposits To Start Jan. 1

Treasury to Contribute an Initial $150,000,000 for Fund

Banks Supply Rest

Total of $450,000,000 Expected Depending on Bankers' Willingness to Coöperate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Plans are being laid at the Treasury to initiate on Jan. 1 an experiment in federal insurance, or guarantee of bank deposits, on a larger scale than has ever been attempted.

President Roosevelt is expected soon to appoint two directors who, with Mr. J. F. T. O'Conner, comptroller of the currency, will compose the federal bank deposit insurance corporation.

Preparatory to the setting up of this organization, the Comptroller of the Currency has made a survey of 4836 banks eligible for membership in the corporation, disclosing that 96.76 per cent of all their deposit accounts are $2500 or under and therefore can be fully insured. The average deposit in the insurable class amounts to only $183.17.

The initial capital of the corporation is to be provided by a subscription of $150,000,000 by the Treasury; a subscription by the Federal Reserve Banks in an amount equal to one-half of the surplus of such banks and a subscription by each member bank of an amount equal to one-half of 1 per cent of its total deposit liabilities. It is hoped that the original capital stock of the insurance corporation, thus gathered, will be about $450,000,000.

Coöperation Is Necessary

Letters have gone to all governors and state banking departments asking for their coöperation in putting the deposit insurance plan into shape. The success of the experiment, it is pointed out, depends on the readiness of bankers to take stock in the corporation.

In order to decentralize the examining end of the new scheme as much as possible, Mr. O'Conner plans to recommend that a federal bank examiner be stationed in the office of each state bank superintendent to work with local officials. In some cases, it was pointed out, states may have to pass additional legislation to enable state banks to take advantage of the federal insurance fund.

There is much discussion in the banking world as to whether the bank insurance plan will succeed and whether it will promote or prevent bank failures. The Treasury is going ahead with its duties as defined under the Glass Act passed at the close of the last session of Congress. Whether the plan fails or succeeds will be up to the banking institutions themselves.

Provision For Full Protection

The law provides, in addition to an emergency insurance scheme, effective Jan. 1, and covering deposits up to $2500, in full, a more extensive plan, effective July 1, 1934, extending 100 per cent insurance to all deposits of members of the Federal Reserve System and for nonmembers up to $10,000, 75 per cent on the next $40,000 and 50 per cent on deposits in excess of $50,000.

During the banking crisis last winter many who had for years opposed any form of bank guarantee suddenly changed their minds and made an appeal to the Government itself to insure all bank deposits so that no depositor in the country need have any fear as to the loss of his account. Such a guarantee would have put a premium on bad banking, experts said, and would have made the Government pay substantially all losses that had been accumulated whether by misfortune, unwise judgment or recklessness.

The plan, which becomes effective Jan. 1, differs in that it puts the burden of losses directly on the member banks. Opposition comes from the bankers on the ground that the system makes one man pay for another's faults.

Stokowski Takes Tone Improvement Tests to Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—All the imperfections of tone now embodied in sound motion pictures are going to be abolished one day so that patrons of film theaters may hear the world's finest music while they are watching a screen drama unfold.

All this will come to pass if Mr. Leopold Stokowski conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, who is now in Hollywood, has his way. Stokowski is determined that the blaring and tinny qualities which now mar film sound recording shall be eliminated.

Already the great conductor, working with engineers attached to the Radio Corporation of America and the Bell Telephone Company laboratories, has brought an astonishing reality of tone to music broadcast by radio. Now he is in Hollywood, studying sound recording with an eye to its improvement in films, because he believes that motion pictures are a universal type of entertainment and that film patrons are entitled to the best in music.

Boston Banking Inquiry Attracts National Interest

Full Facts Demanded on Federal's Case, Despite Political Pressure

Sensational developments that will demand the attention of the nation were foreshadowed today as the result of the Federal National Bank inquiry.

The Boston bank situation is regarded as one of the master knots in the whole skein of national banking. And the unraveling of that knot may have far-reaching effects.

This thought was indicated today by the special Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Irving G. McCann, who is directing the investigation of the closed Federal National Bank.

Not only Director J. Edgar Hoover of the division of investigation of the Department of Justice is watching developments closely but Attorney-General Homer Cummings is alert to the whole situation, Mr. McCann said.

The reason will shortly become obvious, he added. He declared in one respect the Boston bank situation is of greater importance to national authorities than that in Detroit, but would not give his reason for publication.

It became apparent yesterday that at least a dozen officers of the closed bank will probably be indicted. The names of more than 60 officials had been connected with irregularities, but investigators have indicated that the majority of them were innocent victims.

Mr. McCann has indicated the contemplated sweep of federal investigation of banking irregularities throughout the country. The Government is determined to bring bank profiteers to justice, he said. And he added the significant declaration that the Attorney-General is going through with this investigation regardless of any political pressure.

Rumors that political manipulation has been resorted to to thwart the investigation of the Federal National Bank have been persistent.

A $15,000 security bond was furnished yesterday to cover the $25,000 bail in which Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the closed bank, is held on two indictments. Mrs. Mabel A. Mulloney, the banker's wife, provided bail and supplied $10,000 of it by pledging her estate at Magnolia, valued at $80,000.

Mr. Martin C. Taylor, counsel for Mulloney, declared the high bail set unnecessary. He declared that Mulloney had always been ready to cooperate with the Government in making its investigations, that he had worked with Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver for the bank, and that he had testified voluntarily before the Worcester County grand jury. He pledged the readiness of Mr. Mulloney to appear at any time and said that he believed that even $15,000 bail was excessive.

Arizona Women Run Community 'Sing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prescott, Ariz.

PRESCOTT, "Mile-High City," Arizona's first capital, set in the mountain pines, has an attraction peculiarly her own in her "Community Sing." Through the summer months, each Friday evening, on the tall granite staircase of the courthouse, is offered unique entertainment, largely of popular and old-time songs, joined in by thousands of people gathered below on the grassy plaza expanse.

The "Sing" was started four years ago, in the sponsoring of "Music Week" by the Monday Club, the city's pioneer women's organization.

Coal and Auto Codes Nearly in Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

terior, is also considerably disturbed over the same point and is flying to Hyde Park, either today or tomorrow, to discuss it with President Roosevelt.

A one-day hearing on the retail drug trade code was followed by instructions from Dr. Donald R. Richberg, chief counsel for NRA, virtually to rewrite their original code, which in many sections, he indicated, had no legal basis, while others were in striking conflict with precedent and policies already firmly established by the Administration.

He attacked particularly a provision for the sale of all druggists goods at a net profit of 5 per cent over costs, pointing out that "net profit" is an extremely uncertain term and that no method is prescribed in the code for determining costs.

No Assessment Provision

He also indicated that there was no legal basis for a provision stipulating that druggists failing to pay assessments provided in the code would be guilty of violating it and subject to its penalties.

General Johnson made public his intention to set up some machinery for "policing" NRA codes in the near future following discussions of evidence that prices are already skyrocketing out of all due proportion to increased costs.

"I don't like some of the forward quotations in certain fields," he said, "but I think we can take care of that. Of course, we are going to have some higher prices because of the increased cost of production. That is expected. But we intend to see that the rise does not get out of control and we have powers to stop anticipatory and gambling prices."

Asked just how he would bring about this control he said:

"We don't want any police system, but we do want a mechanism for the control of code operations—a mechanism supplemental to that which each industry sets up, as it goes under the Blue Eagle."

Milk Prices Forced Up in Pennsylvania

READING, Penna., Aug. 26 (AP)—Milk distributors were told yesterday by Mr. Charles E. Preston, Federal milk administrator for the Philadelphia district, that if they charge less than the stipulated price today, permits to continue in business will be revoked immediately.

The district administrator spoke at a meeting of Berks County distributors called after one large company had declared in newspaper advertisements it would not raise the price until Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, acted on a protest.

Youngstown Electric Output Up

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 26—Consumption of electric current in Youngstown district is 50 per cent higher this month than August a year ago. Output for July was up 47 per cent over July, 1932, and so far August has averaged 2.7 per cent ahead of last month. Production in August, 1932, was 28 per cent below August, 1931. Higher steel operations account for the electrical output upswing.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 41st Street, New York
Circle 7-5544
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

YOUNG'S MOTOR SALES CO.
PLYMOUTH—The finest low priced car.
CHRYSLER—There are no better cars built.
Investigate these cars before you buy. Demonstration without obligation—any time—any place.
Guaranteed reconditioned used cars. First-class service on all makes of cars.
18 WEBSTER STREET Coolidge Corner
BROOKLINE
Telephone Asp. 2350

Beginning Monday .... fourth floor
Final Clearance of Summer Dresses
NOW $5 and $10
Originally $16.75 to $39.75
Intermediate markdowns have been taken
"When these are gone, there will be no more this year!"
Sportswear Clearance
Summer dresses of frill boucle, $2.95 and $5.95
Knitted Suits of wool or boucle, $2.95, $4.95, and $8.95
Blouses and Sweaters, 50c to $1.95
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Furs Relined Repaired and Re-Dyed
W. Davidson
Practical Furrier
Formerly with Martin Bates
Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.
Furs Stored and Insured
Fur Garments Made to Order
REASONABLE PRICES ALWAYS PREVAIL
175 Tremont St., Boston

Germany Follows Italy's Program Of Corporate State

Main Task Is to Fit Strong Leadership to Own Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Italian Fascist form of government is confessedly the ideal of new Germany. Long before Herr Adolf Hitler became Chancellor, the 25-point program of the National Socialists, and many references in Herr Hitler's autobiography, "Mein Kampf," clearly emphasized this fact.

The fundamental of leadership so marked in Fascism has received practical recognition in present-day German politics. Unitary leadership of the Reich, with the former semi-autonomous states now controlled by Statthalter (governors) directly responsible to the Chancellor, has made Herr Hitler "the leader" in a very real sense.

National Socialists had written long ago that the Reichstag would have to be dissolved because it was superfluous and archaic as an institution. In its place they wished to have "a corporative representative body ('Staendevertretung') which would transmit the people's wishes to the leader." Actually, what has happened, up to the present, is that government by ministerial decrees has been substituted for that institution.

Balance of Representation

It is probable that many months will pass before the new corporative body to take its place will be established. Whether both Reichsrat and Reichstag (Senate and Chamber) will be retained in name but elected according to the Italian system remains to be seen.

If so, then candidates for the Reichstag will probably be presented to the electorate by the National Socialist Executive and submitted for acceptance or rejection en bloc. The basis of such a list would probably be equal representation from both capital and labor.

In Prussia, which comprises nearly two-thirds of all Germany, legislative reform has already begun. The "Stattsrat," or Senate, will in future perform purely advisory functions. Its 60 members are to be nominated, not elected by popular vote. Not only the provinces but labor, the church and such organizations as the National Socialist troopers will be represented in it.

The Stattsrat's primary function will be to keep the Governor of Prussia informed as to the views of its various "corporations" regarding contemporary events, and to serve as a rallying point for supporters of the Chancellor in the great reforms which have yet to come.

Labor Front Established

The Fascist fundamental that the state shall control the economic development and functioning of the country has been basically adopted by the National Socialists. Much spade-work, clearing away "the evils of the Marxist régime of the past 14 years," has already been accomplished.

Instead of the former trade union system based upon democratic control has come the German Labor Front, with control from above. But as yet, this body has done little more than administer the funds of the trade unions—the annual contributions of whose members are said to amount to 250,000,000 marks, about $80,000,000—and control its social welfare and insurance institutions.

A General Economic Council of 17 members, 12 of whom represent employers in industry, banking and the chambers of commerce, has already been formed. Its names include such prominent business leaders as Herr Krupp von Bohlen, Herr Fritz Thyssen and Karl Friedrich Siemens. As yet, its membership is not complete, and it has not started to function as a corporative institution.

Regulation of wages and general labor conditions is now carried on by a purely authoritative system. The various trustees ("Treuhänder"), appointed directly by the Government, have full powers for the settlement of such matters as arise within the respective areas allotted to them.

Such powers formerly belonged to the arbitration tribunals, on which sat representatives of both employers and employed; but arbitration is now a thing of the past. The present standard of living conditions among industrial workers is said to be roughly at the level stabilized by the emergency decrees of the former Bruening government.

Employment Comes First

Though the corporative ideal is still much talked of, there is a general realization of the fact that more important than any question of the form of the new politico-economic system is the necessity for solving the unemployment problem. Everything else is secondary to this.

The Hitler Government owed a great part of its success at the polls to its promises to provide work and bread for Germany's 6,000,000 workless. The Government has learned, as the Chancellor himself declared some time ago, that though political coup d'états are possible, progress in the economic realm must be much slower.

That is also the reason why Dr. Kurt Schmitt, the new Minister of Economy, definitely stated in a public pronouncement that "the corporative system, which certainly must come . . . is for the moment somewhat halted and in the background. . . . For it is the desire of 'the leader' that first a clear line should be drawn and the road of slow and proper development followed."

Germany, at the moment, is anxious that the general economic position should clear a little. The restoration of state authority, especially in the economic sphere; the opportunity for industry to return to its normal workings once more after the various inroads made by well-intentioned, but unwise National Socialist extremists during the last few months, as well as the desire to win the support of industrial leaders for the big unemployment schemes already planned, are important factors which will check any hasty economic transformations in the near future. The very appointment of Herr Schmitt to the Ministry of Economy is also a strong proof that there will be no extravagant experiments. Not only is he said to enjoy the Chancellor's fullest confidence, but he is also trusted by the industrial world.

Slow Progress Accepted

In Germany today, it is coming to be realized that it took Italian Fascism more than five years to evolve its "Carta del Lavoro" (Charter of Labor) which even today is not yet in full operation. Germany's need of slow but sure progress consequently is winning out with the leaders here.

The German press has been brought into conformity with the national ideal, and it is expected that during the next few months a new press decree will be promulgated, which will closely follow similar legislation in Italy.

Will Germany follow Italy along the road it has gone for more than a decade? Though such a question cannot be absolutely answered, it appears clear that the Reich will follow the main outlines. At the same time, it seems certain that it will aim at applying the corporative fundamental so that it can conform to peculiar German conditions.

Signor Benito Mussolini was a pupil of Sorel and his ideal became a "syndical-corporative state." He satisfied the Italian Nationalist by an appeal to ancient Rome. German National Socialism, on the other hand, looks to the German Empire of the Middle Ages, and its problem of bringing nationalism and Socialism into conformity on a corporative basis may yet be solved in its practical application along vastly different lines from the methods adopted in Italy.

Engine Again Fails To Beat Horse in Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—"The old gray mare is still what she used to be, still what she used to be . . ." is the new version inspired by a repetition of the historic race of Aug. 28, 1830, between the "Tom Thumb," the first locomotive built in America and a horse-drawn coach. The horse won originally, and the horse won yesterday, which surprised many onlookers, but not the promotors of the race, for reasons best known to themselves.

It was on tracks adjoining the Century of Progress exposition that the historic race was staged again. Everything was the same except the scene and the mare. The same "Tom Thumb," the same horse-drawn coach. Surprisingly enough the same mishap which occurred to the little engine in the original race, preventing it from winning, occurred again. But then, history has a way of repeating itself, especially when human hand exerts a sufficient amount of pressure.

The "Tom Thumb," Peter Cooper's pioneer steam engine, is used daily in the transportation pageant, "Wings of a Century," and so is the horse-drawn coach.

Toronto Exhibition Entries Promise to Beat Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With the largest entry on record at the Canadian National Exhibition this year for needlework, handcraft, cookery, canning and school work, over 5000 pieces of work will be judged, and it has been noted that 300 new exhibitors are competing. This will be handcraft year at the Women's Building, as metal work, leather work, carving, weaving, batik, studio pottery and practical arts are more popular than ever.

The work of new Canadians will be featured this year, with the women giving demonstrations each day of the exhibition in weaving, pottery, needlecrafts and beadwork. Swedish, Finnish, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Latvian, Bulgarian, Macedonian and Czechoslovakian will show their native designs adapted to uses in this country. Most of this work has been done in this country and in many cases the national pattern of the country has been used on household linens.

'Little Chancellor' at Leisure

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Dr. Dollfuss Accompanies Family to Vienna Park
Italy's Promise of Economic Aid to Austria in Return for Pledge of Latter to Renounce Union With Germany Brings the Austrian Helmsman Into New Prominence in Europe.

Pledge of Austria To Italy Minimized

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to the press here, Signor Mussolini agreed only to what conforms with Italian interests. Though Il Duce is anti-Anschluss, nevertheless it is contended that Italy cannot support building another anti-German bloc in central Europe.

Signor Mussolini can justifiably support and further closer Austro-Hungarian connections, but not Austria's membership in the Little Entente economic unit, since such would strengthen France in the Danube basin—a policy Italy cannot support.

Therefore, "it is very probable," the Berliner Boersen Courier writes, "that Italy will in all matters concerning German-Austrian relations negotiate more realistically and cooly than others whose supposed interests demand an Austria neither alive or dead."

Samuel Insull Held In Greece Over New Extradition Attempt

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—The detention of Samuel Insull, former Chicago utilities operator, by authorities in Athens today followed quickly, on disclosure by Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States Attorney, of the intention of federal officials to make a new attempt to bring him here for trial.

A previous effort on the part of the State of Illinois to compel Insull and his brother, Martin Insull, now in Canada, to face trials growing out of the collapse of their utility empire, was successfully resisted in Greece by Samuel Insull. The requests for Martin's appearance have been continued from time to time, and he is residing at Orillia, Ont.

Mr. Green yesterday obtained release of a suppressed indictment returned June 1 against the Insulls and nine associates, including Samuel Insull Jr., which charged violation of the Federal Bankruptcy Act by transfer of assets of the Corporation Securities Company, defunct $150,000,000 Insull investment trust.

The new offense charged, Mr. Green asserted, is extraditable both in Greece and Canada, while a mail fraud indictment returned against them last February was regarded as non-extraditable in both countries.

Airplane and Ship Services Coöperate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—A move to stimulate trade and travel between the Americas has been launched here with the announcement today that Pan American Airways System, which operates air lines linking the United States with 31 countries of the Caribbean, Central and South America, has entered into a close working alliance with United Fruit Company, whose steamships ply weekly between this country and Latin-American ports.

Under the agreement, the offices of both companies throughout the United States and in Latin America will be mutually representative of the two transportation systems, the announcement said.

Representatives of all the offices will be equipped to handle all matters dealing with travel and shipping by steamship and by airplane between any section of the United States and the Caribbean and Latin America. Joint steamship and air connections will be established to provide through transport and shipping facilities for passengers and cargo part way by steamship and part way by air.

Ecuador Unions to Strike

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—Labor unions here are continuing their efforts to organize a general strike as a protest against the Administration of President Martines Mera. Although no date for the proposed strike has been announced, it is reported that the unions plan to stage it next week. The minority leader in Congress has issued a statement supporting the President. A joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies has been named to investigate the "dictatorial intentions" of President Martines Mera, which had been denounced before the Congress.

Canada Confident Of Better Prices In Wheat Accord

Exchange of Lower Tariffs for Limited Exports Widely Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—Officials here welcomed news of the world wheat agreement, confident that it will result in better prices for the farmer.

Such features as the exchange of lowered tariffs by the importing nations for decreased acreage and the establishment of maximum exports by the producing nations are considered particularly satisfactory.

Canada's average crop, on present-day acreage is 450,000,000 bushels. Of this 180,000,000 bushels is consumed locally for food and seed and the usual year-to-year carryover. This leaves Canada with an average exportable surplus of 270,000,000 bushels or nearly 50 per cent of the agreed maximum export for all producing nations for the European market.

Of course only a portion of Canadian wheat goes to the European market. In the calendar year 1932 Canada exported 228,219,700 bushels to all nations. Of this 213,841,600 bushels went to the United Kingdom, and other European countries.

The selection of 560,000,000 bushels as the maximum all-nation export to Europe was taken here as an indication Europe would continue to stimulate home production of wheat. In the crop year 1928-29 Europe imported 928,000,000 bushels of wheat, an all-time record. In the last seven crop years Europe's total import has never been below 613,000,000 bushels.

It was unknown here how Canada would reduce its production 15 per cent, in the crop year 1934-35, as agreed to in London. Last year prairie farmers voluntarily reduced wheat acreage but it was done because of low prices and uncertainty of market conditions. It was believed likely Ottawa would not initiate an acreage reduction plan without consulting the prairie governments first.

The Canadian wheat crop this year is one of the lowest, if not the lowest, on record. It has been estimated at 250,000,000 bushels, and the present carry-over from last year's crop is about 195,000,000 bushels. On this basis Canada should have no difficulty fulfilling its bargain to limit exports to Europe.

Main Points in Text Of Wheat Agreement Just Signed at London

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The text of the agreement signed here yesterday by the chief wheat exporting and importing countries of the world is, in part, as follows:

The governments of the Argentine, Australia, Canada and the United States agree that the export of wheat from their several countries during the crop year Aug. 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934, shall be adjusted, taking into consideration the exports of other countries, by the acceptance of export maxima fixed on the assumption that the world import demand for wheat will amount during this period to 560,000,000 bushels.

They further agree to limit their exports of wheat during the crop year of Aug. 1, 1934, to July 31, 1935, to maximum figures 15 per cent less in the case of each country than the average turnout on average acreage sown during this period of 1931-1933, inclusive, after deducting the normal domestic requirements. The difference between the effective world demand for wheat in the crop year 1934-1935 and the quantity of new wheat from the 1934 crop available for export will be shared between Canada and the United States as a supplementary export allocation with a view to proportionate reduction of their respective carry-overs.

The governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Roumania and Jugoslavia agree that their combined exports of wheat during the crop year of Aug. 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934, will not exceed 50,000,000 bushels.

They further agree that their combined exports of wheat during the crop year of 1934-35 will not exceed a total of 50,000,000 bushels, and recognize that the acceptance of this export allocation will not allow of any extension of the acreage sown to wheat.

The U. S. S. R. (Soviet Russia), while unable to give any undertaking with regard to the production of wheat, agree to limit their exports for the crop year of 1933-34 to a figure which will be arrived at upon the completion of negotiation with the governments of the overseas wheat exporting countries.

On their side, the wheat importing countries agree not to encourage any extension of the area sown to wheat and not to take any government measures, the effect of which would be to increase the domestic production of wheat.

They agree to adopt every possible measure to increase the consumption of wheat and are prepared to bring about progressive removal of measures which tend to lower the quality of breadstuffs and thereby increase human consumption of wheat.

Agree that a substantial improvement in the price of wheat should have as its consequence a lowering of customs tariffs, and are prepared to begin such adjustment of customs tariffs when the international price of wheat reaches and maintains for a specified period an average price to be fixed.

Agree that in order to restore normal conditions in the world trade in wheat, reduction of customs tariffs would have to be accompanied by modifications of the general régime of quantitative restriction of wheat imports and accept in principle the desirability of such a modification. The exporting countries, for their part, agree that it may not be possible to make substantial progress in these modifications in 1933-34, but the importing countries are prepared to make effective alterations in 1934-35 if world prices have taken a definite upward turn from the average price of the first six months of the calendar year of 1933.

The countries participating in this conference agree to set up a wheat advisory committee to watch the working application of this agreement.

Seed 3000 Years Old Yields Rare Sweet Peas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Abergavenny, Eng.

A SEED taken from an Egyptian mummy 3000 years old has produced sweet peas of a rare color here.

The flowers, which have been grown by Miss Routledge, of Monmouth Road, produced blooms of an azure blue color which experts declare hitherto have been unknown.

Company in Illinois Holds NRA Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 26—Acceptance of the NRA pledge by industrial concerns is sometimes reluctant, sometimes cheerful, but Decatur is probably the first center to see acceptance made a holiday by an entire plant.

Hundreds of workers of the Adolph Mueller Company on Mueller Heights today declared amid feasting and speechmaking, that coming under the shadow of the Blue Eagle's wings is chiefly a joint resolution to travel a new road to reach a new prosperity.

"The principal thing," Mr. Mueller insisted, in outlining the new course of the company, "is not to be afraid. The circumstances called for heroic measures, and heroic measures have been taken."

Soo Line Reports Loss

ST. PAUL—Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie system reports for seven months ended July 31 net loss of $4,948,950 after charges, compared with net loss of $4,191,215 a year before. July net loss was $370,886, compared with net loss of $881,649.

China Cautions Manufacturers To Respect Patents

Ministry Rules Foreign Products Shall Be Adequately Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—The Chinese Government has warned Chinese manufacturers not to be encouraged by the absence of a patent law in China to expect that they will be permitted to infringe patents held in other countries. The warning was given in reply to a query from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, which asked whether Chinese manufacturers could develop native industry by imitating foreign products.

The Ministry of Industry has ruled that foreign patents, although not recognized in China at present, will be given proper protection until a patent office is established. Final preparations for a patent office are now being made.

The ruling is important to foreign merchants. Zealous supporters of the Chinese "home industry" campaign had suggested that Chinese industries could be built up rapidly if the Government declined to protect foreign patents. Articles imitating well-known foreign products already had been made.

But the Ministry's ruling holds that foreign patents already enjoy protection in China, and that Chinese manufacturers must not take advantage of the fact that a patent office has not yet been opened.

Lloyd-Mansfield Co.
OPTOMETRISTS OPTICIANS
Eyes examined and glasses fitted
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins SEPT. 11

Rich Richard says:
A mutual savings bank is an employment agency for idle dollars.
For more of Rich Richard's sayings, call or write for his Almanack
FRANKLIN Savings Bank
6 Park Sq., Boston
Interest Begins Sept. 1

Discontinued Model—New Royal Portable Typewriter
Was ~~$60.00~~ NOW $47.50

Liberal Trade-in Allowance
May Be Purchased on Budget Plan
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.—Established 1901
80 Boylston Street, Boston Little Building Arcade
Han. 3121

Home of Quality
Lunches and Ice Cream
Service at All Hours
Catering—Confectionery
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1084 Boylston t t Boston

AN ADDED PILGRIM FEATURE
Your Doilies and Bureau Scarfs
When Laundered at Pilgrim are returned to you rolled on tubes . . . not folded . . . thus they lie flat . . . no annoying creases.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
HIGHLANDS 2800
65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

Your next pair's from PARIS

• Selected by Schiaparelli to accompany her new costume creations—worn at her Paris Opening—made in America on American lasts—our new Walk-Overs assure you the smartest fall fashion and the daylong comfort of matchless Walk-Over fit.

Schiaparelli
—world-famed fashion authority selected the DOREE. Brown or black.
$7.50

Walk-Over Shops
A H Howe & Sons Inc
170 Tremont Street Boston 378 Washington Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

Orient Criticizes Missionaries And Low-Grade Films

Best of Each Are Praised but Rest Do Harm, They Say at Banff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 26—Education in the Far East through moving pictures and missionaries was discussed during yesterday's sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations here, and delegates from both Japan and China seemed agreed that in many instances more harm than good had been accomplished by these two widely differing agencies.

Distinction was made, however, between good movies and bad ones and between intelligent missionaries and "provocative" missionaries. It was pointed out that while some films exhibited in the Orient probably did have an educational value, many others were apparently released without adequate censorship and their effect was unquestionably harmful. Some pictures, it was said, were "dumped" in China and Japan after being rejected in this country as too crudely lacking in artistic or moral quality, the result being that the general average of pictures shown in the eastern countries was extremely low.

That undesirable pictures had been shown in South Africa with distinctly unfavorable consequences was charged by a British delegate, who claimed that "offal from Hollywood" had brought degeneration in tribal life. In some cases, he reported, missionaries had brought results even more disastrous than moving pictures. Zulu tribes had been misled by Old Testament passages referring to the massacres carried out by ancient kings, and they had been unable to see a distinction between such historical achievement and the slaughter of unfriendly natives.

Good Missionaries Good

This, of course, had applied to earlier days, but in recent times American Negro missionaries had also upset tribal customs by appealing to the natives fanaticism and stirring up racial hatred.

On the other hand, it was claimed that missionaries who had paid special attention to educational and health matters had been a powerful influence for good.

Commercial houses doing business with the Far East were also held responsible for a misconception concerning western ways and a plea was made for intelligent selection of traders' foreign representatives. Too often it was claimed men of the "high-pressure drummer" type were sent out after business in the Orient and Asiatics distrusted them. Men who knew the country and its ways and whose business philosophy was based on honesty and fair dealing were held the only ones suitable as trade missionaries in Oriental countries.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, California labor delegate, spoke of the need for adult education and said that in most countries the facilities were adequate but apparently some essential element was lacking to make the courses attractive.

Mr. Walter Nash, leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party in New Zealand and head of the New Zealand group at the conference, announced formation of an international socialist organization with representatives in many Pacific countries to combat Communism and the spread of revolutionary propaganda.

Japanese Offer Pact

A tentative security pact for the Pacific area was submitted by Prof. Yasaka Takaki and Kisaburo Yukota of Tokio University. It would bind the United States, Great Britain, Japan, China, Canada, Russia, France and the Netherlands to respect territorial integrity and political independence of each other, not to attack or invade each other's territory and to hold periodical conferences for the discussion of disputes that might arise from time to time.

Chinese delegates refused to have anything to do with such a pact pending settlement of Japan's action in Manchuria which, they recalled, had been repudiated by the League of Nations.

Free trade as a solution for Japan's economic problem was held out by Prof. T. E. Gregory, of the University of London, in one of the recent discussions.

Delegates said that Japan was now in a position similar to that of Britain at the dawn of the nineteenth century when France was leading industrially. Nothing could stop Japan's continued industrial growth, they claimed, and doubt was expressed whether Britain and Japan could adjust their problems of industrial competition through the agency of a conference.

Professor Gregory advocated free trade for Japan—a course taken by Britain when she first entered the world trade sphere—and said that it would be futile for Britain to close certain controlled markets to Japanese goods, as Japan would be able to offset such loss through the development of other channels of trade, such as South America. He feared that serious trouble, even armed conflict, might be the result of an ill-advised effort to "bottle up" Japan's industries by closing export markets to them.

They Strive to Ease Tension on Pacific

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Delegates at Institute of Pacific Relations, Banff, Alta.

City Tax Rate Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Because of a drop of $43,504,000 the last 12 months in property valuations here, the city tax rate will be increased five cents to $1.31 a $100 assessed valuation of property in 1934, although the city budget is reduced $203,000. Reductions in city salaries and number of employees and purchase of less supplies makes possible the budget reduction. Property valuations here fell $121,000,000 last year.

Franc Exchange Pushing Sterling To Dollar's Side

British Defend Equalizing Fund as Prevention of Violent Changes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 26—The definite weakness which has developed in the franc exchange rate for sterling attracts attention here as suggesting that the much criticized attempt made by the British Government to peg the pound to the chief remaining gold currency may now give place to closer relations between sterling and dollar values.

This week the lowest franc rate for sterling has been touched since the practice of employing Britain's large exchange equalization fund to keep the pound in step with the dollar ceased and that of endeavoring to make it march with gold commenced.

The time of year is now approaching when pressure upon sterling exchange is to be expected in any case, and the fact that Bank of England "control" has hitherto operated from day to day to prevent any precipitate sterling exchange fall is taken to indicate that the selling of the pound upon continental account is assuming big proportions.

Evidence of Gold Hoarding

A similar conclusion is drawn from the widening of the premium on forward francs for business three months hence, since this means that buyers of francs expect that currency to appreciate further in terms of sterling. There is evidence, too, of gold hoarding here to an extent estimated by competent authorities to amount to more than £50,000,000 this year.

The British Government has declared the attitude regarding its exchange equalization fund has all along been that no attempt would be made to affect the exchange rate permanently, but only to iron out violent temporary fluctuations. Linking of the pound with the franc is regarded in many quarters here as having been a mistake, not only as unduly handicapping British export trade, but also as postponing the time widely looked forward to when the pound and dollar will be able to go hand in hand toward general currency stabilization.

It is considered significant in this connection therefore that both the United States and Canadian dollars have been moving in terms of sterling in a direction contrary to that of gold.

Debt Problem Involved

The present movement in exchange is expected to operate so far as the sterling arena is concerned in the same direction as the newly signed wheat agreement. This is because both make for solution of the debt problem which proved intractable at the recent World Economic Conference.

The wheat agreement, it is pointed out here, does this by raising the prices of agricultural produce, thus improving the farmers' purchasing power and rendering his debts less overwhelming.

The downward movement of sterling exchange in regard to gold increases the British farmers' ability to hold his own against a competing producer from the European continent, thus also helping him to meet his liabilities generally.

Nash Admits Taxes Were Paid on Income By Federal Request

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Mr. Patrick A. Nash, Democratic National Committeeman for Illinois and head of the party in this State, admitted yesterday that he had paid an additional income tax to the Government beyond his regularly scheduled return.

Mr. Nash is the fourth Democratic leader to figure in the tax charges opened by disclosure that Mayor E. J. Kelly had made a $100,000 settlement. A party wheel horse for many years, Mr. Nash recently stepped into the Democratic leadership of Illinois, having been preceded by Mr. Roger C. Sullivan, Mr. George E. Brennan and the late Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

Mr. Nash's statement was as follows:

"Patrick A. Nash is now, and for 40 years past, has been a member of the firm of Nash Brothers and that firm, since the passage of the income tax law, has paid an income tax regularly every year.

"After the filing of the return for the year 1928 and the payment of the tax shown to be due thereon questions of accounting were raised by the revenue department, and after a full investigation of the records of Nash Brothers, an additional tax was assessed. No settlement was made, the tax so assessed was paid in full.

"The Government was given free access to all records of Nash Brothers, and all information obtained by the Government, which resulted in the payment of the tax, was furnished by Nash Brothers."

Court Cites Merits Of Good Jersey Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Milking a good Jersey cow is a far more profitable enterprise than firing a still, Judge Wilson G. Warlick, of the Superior Court, declared while sentencing a man who had been adjudged guilty of violating the North Carolina state prohibition law.

"A good Jersey cow," the judge declared in open court, "will give between three and four gallons of milk a day, if she is properly fed. Milk sells for 40 cents a gallon and liquor brings only $1.50 or thereabouts.

"If anyone expects to make a living out of the manufacture and sale of liquor, he will soon find that court fines and jail sentences eat up all the profits. A good cow can produce in a day about the same amount for which a gallon of liquor might be sold, and milking cows is a perfectly legal and honorable business."

Famous Artists Of Movies to Put Drama Into NRA

Eight Films Descriptive of Recovery Program Being Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Eight motion pictures describing the Administration's recovery program are being produced in studios here, and are to be released to the American public through 13,000 theaters soon after Sept. 1.

From each negative, 1000 prints will be made, explained Mr. Joseph I. Breen, western representative of Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc.

Considering that the aggregate national attendance at motion pictures each week is estimated to vary between 55,000,000 and 70,000,000 persons, producers believe that the films will be seen by a majority of Americans within a very short time.

The 250-foot reels being produced will be on the screen for four minutes.

For instance, one story may open with Mrs. John D. Public busy preserving fruit in her kitchen. The door opens and in walks her husband, obviously home early from work. Mrs. Public is surprised, and fears that John may have been "laid off" at the steel mill where he is employed; but he tells her that the change is due to the NRA. An explanation of the recovery program then follows in the dialogue.

Professional actors are being employed for the various parts, Mr. Breen said. Among those who will be presented are: Edna May Oliver, Louise Fazenda, Zasu Pitts, Constance Cummings, and Mary Boland, James Durante, Charles Ruggles, Samuel Hines, Lowell Sherman, Sterling Holloway, Edgar Kennedy, Charles Middleton, and Alan Dinehart.

Eight motion picture companies producing the films will bear the cost as their individual contribution toward spreading information about the President's program for economic revival. They are: Fox Film Corporation, United Artists Corporation, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., Paramount-Publix Corporation, Warner Brothers-First National, R. K. O.-Radio Pictures, and Columbia Pictures.

Budget Figures Pursue Director On Vacation Trip

Roosevelt Wants Estimates Ready Month Before Congress Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 26—While Mr. Lewis H. Douglas, director of the budget, begins a short vacation today no one near the summer White House understands how he will be able to forget figures during the short rest that is coming to him. Mr. Douglas made a "social" call on President Roosevelt as he journeyed north yesterday, but no sooner had he met the indefatigable President Roosevelt than he ran into business—and more work.

The federal budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, must, the President told him, be kept well within the 1933 budget figures—that is, below $2,450,000,000. He was asked to get preliminary estimates in shape for presentation to Congress on Dec. 1.

This was interpreted to mean that, since the Congress will not meet until early in January, the President wishes the estimates ready in advance of the regular session so that they may be submitted to the various Congressional appropriation committees and subcommittees in order that they may begin studies of them and hearings. The President was said to see in this procedure a saving of at least a month's work for Congress.

It is obvious that further trimming of government expenses is inevitable. It is, however, impossible to estimate at this time the extent of these cuts. One of the reasons for this is that it will be nearly impossible to arrive at a budget total for the next fiscal year until the governmental reorganization now under way is carried further and more progress made in the review of the 150,000 veterans' cases, which also is now on. Savings effected in these departments will, of course, be offset by new and huge undertakings and, still further, by restoration of at least a part of the salary cuts of federal employees in keeping with the higher cost of living.

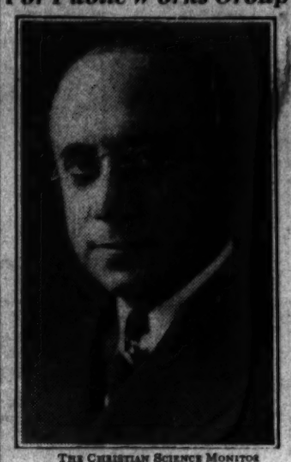
While fiscal affairs were the feature of the day at the summer White House the President did not for a moment lose touch with National Recovery Administration developments. He spoke with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson over long distance telephone and voiced satisfaction with the progress being made toward the code for the soft coal industry. General Johnson told the President it probably would be two or three days before the code would be ready, whereupon Mr. Roosevelt said he was agreeable to extending the time for the signing of the code.

The President also let it be known that he had an opinion by the Attorney-General Mr. Homer S. Cummings, that the railroads did not come under the provisions of the National Recovery Act, a view which Mr. Roosevelt had previously expressed to Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Mr. William C. Bullitt, special assistant to the Secretary of State, was another caller at the summer White House.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and public works administrator, and Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, are expected here Monday.

Named General Solicitor For Public Works Group



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Harris & Ewing

Lloyd H. Landau

Long Island Loses Plea On New England Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday dismissed the petition of Long Island residents for through passenger train routes and joint passenger fares between points on the Long Island Railroad and New England points.

The petition was brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other roads serving New England by the Nassau County Village Officials' Association, which alleged that failure to establish through passenger routes and reasonable joint fares between Long Island and New England was "unreasonable."

Code for Latvia Bases Penology On Reformation

Occupation for Prisoners and Pay for Products Covered in Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Reformation rather than punishment is the aim of a new penal code introduced in Latvia recently in a session of the State Court in the presence of the Minister of Justice, chief judges and senators.

According to the new code all criminals are to be treated equally and there is no special seclusion for political offenders in spite of efforts of the Social Democrats to introduce confinement in a fortress for political prisoners. The new code is said to be based on fundamentals which Mr. B. Berent, former Minister of Justice and legal expert, has explained as follows: Formerly the two tendencies of the penalty law were:

(1) To punish the criminal in such a way as to prevent others from wanting to commit the same trespass—called "general prevention."

(2) To do an act of justice by improving the individual through punishment—"special prevention."

The aim of the new code is special prevention to improve the individual by keeping him occupied, by saving for him the money which he earns while in prison, and by smoothing his path to an orderly course after he leaves prison.

On the other hand, it is not the intention of the new code to treat criminals too mildly. Criminals are not to be allowed to look upon prisons as comfortable boarding houses. In this regard unnecessary alleviations have been abolished and conditions for the prisoners will even be hardened in certain cases. A special strictness will be observed in punishing brutal crimes by introducing fetters on hand and feet and by depriving the prisoners of some privileges which have been hitherto granted.

Cyclists to Use Sidewalks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Years ago it was against the law to ride a bicycle on the sidewalks of this city. And more than one daring person drew a stern rebuke from the bewhiskered policeman for pedaling down the sidewalk. Now the chief of police, Mr. Billingsley, invites all bicycle riders to use the sidewalks in the residential sections for their cycling to avoid collision with automobiles in riding down the streets.

Ruskin's Lakeland Home in England Acquired for World Student Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENDAL, Westmoriand, Eng.—Young folk from many countries will benefit by a decision to preserve Brantwood, beautiful lakeland home of John Ruskin, as an international student center.

The house, which is a show-place on Coniston Water, has just been acquired by Mr. J. Howard Whitehouse, warden of Bembridge School, who is acting as trustee on behalf of an education trust and other interested persons.

It is intended to maintain at Brantwood a permanent exhibition of Ruskin's drawings, books and manuscripts. The house will, however, be much more than a museum. It will be used as a conference center for societies from all over the world. It will also serve as a hostel and facilities will be given for students and others to spend holidays there at moderate charge sufficient to cover the expense involved. There are facilities for many outdoor sports and occupations including sailing, swimming and mountain climbing.

Two governing bodies are being set up. One is an advisory council of representative men and women who will consider schemes of activities in connection with Brantwood and coöperate in carrying them out. The other is a board in whom property will be vested to hold in perpetuity for the purposes described and particularly as a memorial to Ruskin.

The grounds of Brantwood are extensive and stretch to the margin of the lake. Ruskin was devoted to the house and its surroundings.

HAIR CONTROL

is our latest creation for holding the hair in place. Imparts lustre to the hair and is delicately perfumed.

In 8 Oz. Bottles (Liquid) . . 50c
Or 8 Oz. Jars (Paste) 50c
By Mail Postpaid. Liberal Sample 10c.

ANDER-LEIN COSMETIC CO.
3944 Van Buren Pl., Culver City, Calif.

Flowers
for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE to Friends Afar or Near
Penn Phone LIB. 4317
Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Huntington Ave.
Back Bay at Forsyth St.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Fireproof Construction
STORAGE
Household Goods and Furniture
Special Service Against Moths
PHONE KEN. 9030 or COM. 1330
EDW. L. WINGATE, Gen. Mgr.

Rotary Magazine Presses
For Sale

Two Cottrell rotary magazine presses. One with two folders for 64-page magazine size and for 8½"x11½" page. The other press takes 16-page text, covers and staples, 2-up, page size 8½"x11½". These presses in good condition and being replaced by presses of greater speed and page capacity. Address, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Production Department.

PYROIL embodies a heat-, wear-, dilution-proof element that is deposited on all moving metal parts. Gives constant motor head lubrication that no motor heat can destroy.

Reduces friction, wear, noise, vibration. Frees valves, aids ring seal, increases power. Saves on oil and gas.

A Pyroil treated auto climbed Pikes Peak with no oil in crank case on everlasting—WORLD'S RECORD.

Ask for Household Size Pyroil, now on sale.

FREE—Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 234 LaFollette Avenue, LaCrosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine PYROIL is Patented U. S. and Canada. Identified by copyrighted Photographed cans and signature of W. V. Kidder on every label.

W. V. Kidder President

See Pyroil at the World's Fair

INVESTMENT SALE
OF
Precious Jewels
at MAGNOLIA
Beginning Monday, August 28th

As liquidators we are offering for cash one of the largest and most important collections of rare jewels and choice precious stone jewelry in the country. Every piece presented is not only beyond the most meticulous criticism as to quality of material, construction and smartness, and so guaranteed by us, but is purchasable at the lowest price level within memory. Cost of merchandise abroad and exchange already up (together) 40%—further increases coming. Rapid price advance here must follow. An unprecedented opportunity—for investment—for gifts. Do not confuse this offering with a sale of out-dated "distress" merchandise or merchandise made specially to supply "sales." It is truly an outstanding event in jewel history.

★

WHAT—A brilliant assemblage of masterpieces which to an unusual degree have investment character—emeralds, rubies, sapphires, superbrilliant limpid diamonds. The incomprehensible magnitude of this collection prevents our describing individual pieces. A few approach in importance the named jewels of history. Others are as choice but smaller. All ridiculously low in price—rings, brooches, necklaces, pendants, clips, bracelets, watches.

★

WHEN—On Monday morning, August 28th, at our spacious and accessible Magnolia Salon, this magnificent jewelry will be on view, and a selection may be made without appointment for several weeks thereafter. Naturally the first few days present the finest opportunity.

★

WHY—Because of the investment character of this glorious array, the low prices*, the large selection, the impending inflation, the already substantial advance in foreign costs, the desirability of investing funds AT THIS TIME in tangible things of imperishable value, this opportunity should not be missed. Some portion of every person's investment dollar should be in jewel form even in normal times. NOW and HERE may be your last chance to do this at low cost. It is entirely possible that the purchase of one of these jewels may represent a saving greater than your summer's total expense. Remember also that Christmas is not far ahead.

OUR TWENTY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE MAGNOLIA SUMMER
Telephone Magnolia 1466

Hodgson, Kennard & Co., Inc.
Magnolia, Mass.

In answer to the question, "Just how low are the prices in this sale?" we reply, "In keeping with the recommendation of Washington, we are not advertising the percentages these prices are of replacement value. We merely state that anyone fortunate enough to purchase at this time will look back upon August, 1933, as the best jewel investment period of their life-time." Need more be said?

E. W. HODGSON, *Treasurer*

Third Piscataqua Bridge Since 1794 Makes Progress

Second Was Built in 1874 and Newest Will Be Completed Next Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER POINT, N. H.—Three generations of bridges!

That will be the unusual family record of spans erected across Little Bay of the Piscataqua River here when the newest structure, costing about $600,000 and one of the longest bridges in New England, is completed by July 4, 1934.

Bridges have been making history at this breezy point since the grandfather of the one now being constructed was built in 1794. It was about 2200 feet long, including a small island which it rested upon in the middle of the stream. From a small rock to the island, a single arch of 240 feet was thrown over the deepest and most rapid part of the river.

Robert Gilmor, a wealthy Baltimore "gentleman," writing his "Memorandums Made in a Tour to the Eastern States in 1797," commented upon the structure as "the only one of the kind in America and a surprizing work." Mr. Gilmor made a sketch of the bridge, including the tavern on Goat Island, probably the earliest ever made.

Opened in Less Than Year

Piscataqua bridge was begun in April, 1794, and was so far completed as to be opened for travel Nov. 25, the same year, with a tollgate at the Durham end. It was 38 feet wide and had three sections with a draw for the passage of vessels.

The old span was considered a masterpiece in its time on account of the difficulty of its construction across a current of great rapidity and for the most part 52 feet deep at high tide. In March, 1839, in the autumn of 1854, and in 1855 the bridge gave way. The owners could not afford to repair it and the portion left was removed not long afterward.

An unusual parallel exists between the old bridge and the one now under construction. As the first bridge opened a highway to Portsmouth and for 50 years greatly contributed to the prosperity of that town, so also the latest structure will open a new route and aid in the prosperity of the town—now become a city.

When the State authorized funds for another span over Great Bay, it also approved the construction of a smaller bridge at Bellamy Point, a short distance away. This will enable motorists on U. S. Route 4, traveling to Concord and points west, to save about four and one-half miles. The cut-off will eliminate the city of Dover and connect with the first New Hampshire Turnpike, which originally crossed the old Piscataqua bridge. Tolls will be collected on the new bridge, as was done on its predecessors, until it has paid for itself.

Construction Is Similar

Another parallel between the 1794 and the 1933 bridge is the similarity in construction of the two. A study of an old sketch shows the close similarity of the two bridges even to the arch and methods of construction over the entire structure. The main difference is in materials used, the new bridge being of steel and concrete instead of wood.

The arch of the new lodge will be more than 50 feet from the water, enabling the passage of almost all vessels without lifting a draw. Provisions were made in the bridge so that if the river traffic ever increases to such an extent to warrant its use a draw can be easily installed.

The new span will be 1528 feet between abutments. Like its pioneer, construction will be difficult and hazardous because of the depth of the river and the fast currents which go with each passing of the tides.

The present structure, which might be called the "father" of the new bridge and "son" of the first span, was built in 1874. A New Hampshire act authorized the construction of a toll bridge for use of "teams, carriages and travellers" and to "collect tolls from all persons, teams and carriages passing thereon."

Have Seen Many Changes

The bridge was built at first for and owned by the old Portsmouth & Dover Railroad. For many years it was leased to the Eastern Railroad of New Hampshire. In 1900, it was purchased by the Boston & Maine.

The two old-timers in the Piscataqua River bridge family have seen much in their day which has made history. Under their heavy timbers once passed the shipping that plied between the early salt water ports of Exeter, Durham, Newmarket, Dover, Newington and South Berwick, in Maine.

In the nineteenth century, these towns were thriving centers of industry. Packet ships, lumber schooners and the famous gundelow boats—flat bottom "scows" whose masts were lowered for passage under the bridges—made up the heavy ship traffic that plowed the swirling waters of the Piscataqua and Great Bay.

But the age of river shipping here has gone. Heavy trucks will rumble over the smooth concrete of this newest member of the Piscataqua bridge family carrying what the older spans looked down to see on the decks of ships below.

Third of the Line Had Worthy Ancestors

Lower left, by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower center, Ralph T. Jackson, architect. Lower right, Courtesy of Capt. Edward Hamlin Adams, Durham, N. H.

Oldest and Newest of Paiscataqua Bridges

Top—Original Span Built in 1794 About 6½ Miles from Dover, N. H. Top Center—Present Wooden Bridge Over Little Bay, Piscataqua River; built in 1874. Bottom Center—Architect's Drawing of New Steel Bridge Over the Piscataqua, Now Under Construction. Lower Right—Model of a Gungedow, a Sort of Barge With Swinging Mast That Used to Ply Regularly on the Piscataqua River.

Motion Pictures

Surface Beauty

The heart of Sudermann's famous novel is buried deep from view in the showy, handsome Rouben Mamoulian screen production called "The Song of Songs," which opened at the Metropolitan yesterday.

Miss Marlene Dietrich gives breathless beauty to "Lilly of the improbable eyes." Of the complexities of her nature—the self-searching, the wonderings, the yearnings for a better life—she gives little indication. But she does achieve an appealing appearance of innocence in the early scenes, of raptness in love, and always she is lustrous to look upon, moving with grace and speaking with charm. A poor effigy of her warm plastic womanliness is the very ordinary statue of her used in a sort of parallel symbolism.

"The Song of Songs" is a screen adaptation with a way all its own. The tenderness, the pity and the terror of Lilly's life are lost in a prettified morality. Konnie becomes Richard, a sculptor, and occupies a large part of the story. As played by Mr. Brian Aherne, he is a rather nice English chap, wholly unrelated to the novel. Mr. Lionel Atwill brings out the Prussian qualities in the Baron whom Sudermann describes as senile—at age 54. Miss Alison Skipworth is the bookshop owner, Mrs. Rasmussen, who becomes Lilly's aunt in the film. Mr. Hardie Albright is nothing whatever like what Walter von Prell should be. And Miss Helen Freeman as the Baron's housekeeper comes straight out of a stock photograph album.

For music, there is a theme from the Tchaikowsky Sixth, which seems to be tied up like a trademark with the statue, and dashes of Beethoven with other classics. The Song of Solomon is quoted from time to time but nothing is said of the score (her father's composition) which accompanied Lilly through all her experiences.

Wonder what a motion picture transcription of a novel, as is, would be like?

Oh Time in Thy Flight

Mr. Lee Tracy, less brash and bouncy than formerly, appears at Loew's State Theater this week in "Turn Back the Clock." With him are Misses Mae Clarke and Peggy Shannon and Mr. Otto Kruger. Mr. Henry Gordon lingers round as a semi-villain. Mr. George Barbier is somebody's father, just for a change.

We start with the quadrangle just reaching young middle age. Mr. Tracy is a small shopkeeper and hasn't done so well financially. Moreover, he is bored with cornered-beef-and-cabbage domesticity. Mr. Kruger on the other hand, "wears a gold hat" and has what looks to Mr. Tracy like a more glittering wife.

If he could live his life over again—And so, we proceed to see him do it. Turning back the clock 20 years or more, he makes Mr. Kruger's money and weds Mr. Kruger's wife. But he is more than bored with her. He is downright aggravated. And money doesn't bring him happiness, either. (Where have we heard that before?)

It's all a little confusing, and we don't know whether it's the influence of "Berkeley Square," or "Gabriel Over the White House," or merely that fine-spun stage play, "One Sunday Afternoon." Until we all wake up together and find it was only a perfervid dream.

Well, it was a good idea—but it got a little battered by crude handling.

M. L.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 27

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. WBXAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11:00 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. D. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Gran Chaco War Resumes

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 26 (By U. P.)—The Bolivian offensive in the Gran Chaco war has been resumed over a wide front, the War Ministry announced yesterday. The attack was intense afrom Fort Gondra to Fort Herrera, and especially at Forts Francia, Falcon and Campo Aceval. Paraguayan forces successfully repulsed the enemy in an intense counter-attack, said the statement.

Highway Projects Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Federal approval has been received for the immediate construction of 16 highway projects in North Carolina, including the hard surfacing of a road to Bath, the oldest town in the State. The program calls for the expenditure of $600,000. The total amount available is $11,000,000.

Motor Club Falls Before Storm Of Law Enforcement

Exclusive Lexington Place Raided by Order of District Attorney

The drive for law enforcement is sweeping over Middlesex County in Massachusetts.

The latest attack in the campaign against crime and racketeering was the seizure of elaborate gambling devices and an ornamental bar in a raid on the exclusive $100,000 Middlesex Motor Club in Lexington early today.

State troopers, 50 strong, upon order of Mr. Warren L. Bishop, district attorney for the county, who is responsible for the war now being waged against the gambler and his machines, stormed the club and surprised scores of guests playing at gambling equipment ranging from dice tables to roulette wheels, faro and other illegal outfits.

The blue-coated troopers immediately took possession of the club. Guests were ordered to stay where they were until the building was searched. Upstairs, the police uncovered the 20-foot bar and several hundred dollars' worth of liquors. Troopers said that the layout and equipment of the club was even more elaborate than that of the Casa Madrid, raided recently on Cape Cod.

Names Were Taken

When those on the second floor and in other rooms of the building were all gathered together, names were taken. This took more than an hour and after identifying themselves, the patrons were allowed to leave. Mr. Bishop declared he would prefer charges against those responsible for its activities.

Following a thorough inspection of the 20 rooms in the building, a beautiful rambling structure, once the estate of the Cary family, prominent in Lexington for several generations, the state troopers reported that the club was carefully wired to give warning of a raid. However, too much interest in the gambling games going on caused this idea to be a complete failure. It was not until the uniform of a trooper appeared in the room where the main gambling layout was set up that play stopped.

The troopers also claimed that they discovered the roulette wheels were not honestly operated. Devices, they said, at the control of the operators, affected the wheel's movement.

It is believed that the guests present at the club numbered many prominent Boston persons. No names, however, were given out by the police.

Started Two Weeks Ago

The district attorney's drive against the gambler and gambling machines started two weeks ago with the announcement that he would clear away every "slot machine" from Middlesex County. These extermination activities, however, brought his attention to the evils of night clubs now said to be operating under police protection in certain cities and towns in the county.

As a result, Mr. Bishop is invoking powerful weapons not only by revoking licenses but calling before the grand jury every police chief who fails to report a slot machine in his respective city or town.

"The raid last night in Lexington," the District Attorney said, "is merely a scratch on the surface of what I will do from now on. I intend beginning Monday morning to make a personal survey through the big cities and towns in Middlesex County and look over first hand the conditions existing."

Mr. Bishop asserted that he would spare no person irrespective of politics who hesitates to obey the law. He said that he is to have a conference shortly with the Massachusetts crime commission.

Before this group he is to tell of further plans to wipe out the gambler and his illegal devices. It is the hope of the District Attorney that his activities will set precedents for other counties to follow, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the United States.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northwest or west winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy in south and cloudy in north portion, probably rain in northeast portion tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature in interior.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast: Fresh west winds over south portion and moderate to fresh northwest shifting to west over north portion; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	66	Miami, Fla.	86	68
Bismarck	82	72	Minneapolis	86	70
Boston	72	62	Montreal	82	70
Buffalo	72	72	Nantucket	74	70
Calgary	62	56	New Orleans	80	70
Charleston	82	66	New York	74	66
Chicago	70	68	Norfolk, Va.	76	62
Cincinnati	68	62	North Platte	62	52
Denver	82	64	Philadelphia	76	68
Dodge City	66	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	100
Eastport, Me.	66	62	Pittsburgh	70	66
Hatteras	82	66	Portland, Me.	68	70
Honolulu, T.H.	74		Raleigh	76	62
7 p.m. Aug. 25		80	St. Louis	70	90
Helena, Mont.	68	48	Salt Lake City	86	72
Huron, S. D.	86	60	San Francisco	62	58
Jacksonville	80	66	Santa Fe, N.M.	82	66
Kansas City	66	62	Seattle	60	52
Key West	84	78	Tampa	86	74
Los Angeles	62	70	Washington	74	66
Memphis	78	66	Williston, N.D.	74	66

A—8 a. m. Aug. 26.
B—Maximum Aug. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:25 p. m., Sunday 4:04 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:01 p. m.

Brother Officers Say New Chief Is '100 Per Cent Cop'

No Reorganization Needed Mr. King Says, as Force Is Efficient

"A 100-per cent cop."

No higher praise can be paid a policeman by his brother officers than this. And this is the praise which patrolmen, seasoned headquarters men and top-notchers have today for Mr. Martin H. King, new Boston superintendent of police.

"Without fear or favor," Mr. King, starting in 1901 on the Boston police force, buffeted his way up from his riotous Scollay Square beat to a luxurious office at police headquarters. It was there today he talked briefly with a Monitor reporter, because, "reporters have their job to do as well as I."

He will begin his new work Monday convinced that there are no insuperable obstacles to law enforcement. If club charters shield the speakeasy operator, the Legislature will have to rescind repeal. Apparently intangible legal cloaks for violators mean no more to him than barricaded doors which attempted to keep him out when as a captain in South Boston he smashed the kitchen barrooms and made a statewide reputation as a speakeasy buster.

Mr. King has distinguished himself by taking all laws seriously. When his activities in South Boston against dry law violators evoked cynical epithets of Puritanism, he kept on. When recipients of tags tried to have him "fix" things up they found the petty violations were as important to him as the major crimes.

His rise has not been meteoric but steady. In 1919 he was made sergeant, in 1917 a lieutenant, a captain in 1928 and a deputy in 1930. His career has been extraordinarily free from political friction, as is illustrated by the harmonious relations maintained with the District-Attorney's office while preparing his court cases.

One commentator today declared that Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, had in Mr. King exactly the man he wanted. He declared Mr. Hultman had steadily perfected an organization that had made Boston one of the most efficiently policed cities in the United States. Mr. King, he explained, has the vision to comprehend and develop this organization to such an extent that not even periodic political attacks on the police force will obscure the high caliber of the organization.

There is no reorganization of the Boston police planned or needed, Mr. King declared today. The Boston police are efficient.

The general order which yesterday promoted Mr. King brought Capt. William W. Livingston to the rank of deputy and abolished the Joy Street Station. Immediate objections have been made to abolishing this station, with Councilor John I. Fitzgerald denouncing the move as "criminal economy." Mr. Fitzgerald will argue his case before Mr. Hultman and if his plea is denied he plans to go to Governor Ely.

Roosevelt Has Ordered Navy Cross for Stedman

It never rains but it pours! And this applies to medals bestowed for gallant service as well as to more trivial things.

Capt. Giles C. Stedman, Quincy's hero son, who broke into big transatlantic passenger service from an obscure position on a freighter, after he had rescued 22 members of the crew of a British cargo carrier, in mid-Atlantic, now comes in for more honors. President Roosevelt has conferred the Navy Cross on Captain Stedman, for distinguished service as commanding officer of the steamer American Merchant, Jan. 20, in rescue work in accordance with the best tradition of naval service.

Topsfield Is Preparing For Its Annual Fair

Topsfield is putting on its best bib and tucker for the coming annual fair scheduled for Sept. 6 to 9 inclusive. Every inch of the exhibition building has been allotted to gardeners and nurserymen and a more brilliant flower show than ever before is promised.

The show attracts annual attention because of the extraordinary collections of orchids displayed which if purchased at a flower shop would cost thousands of dollars. Extensive groups of late blooming roses, multicolored gladiolus, and a host of delicate hot-house blooms will compete for honors this year.

Events

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Alona," 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 1:00, 3:50, 6:50, 9:41 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:08, 3:35, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Events Sunday

Boston Mycological Club: Excursion to Stony Brook, meet at Forest Hills lower level, 10:30.

Annual outing and dinner, Railroad Agents Association of New England, "The Orchard," Rockport, 3.

Meeting and musical program, Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, home of Miss Corinne Loomis, "The Gray Goose," Duxbury.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston: Weekly meeting, Summer Tree Club, 10; illustrated lecture, "An Unknown Race in Africa," 3; lecture hall, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Three-Cornered Moon," 10:17 a. m., 1:00, 3:50, 6:50, 9:41 p. m.
Fenway—"Three-Cornered Moon," 2:03, 4:43, 7:19, 10:04 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Tugboat Annie," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Turn Back the Clock," 12:08, 3:35, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00 p. m.

Remington Rand Sales Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—August sales of Remington Rand, Inc., are running 44 per cent ahead of July and 98 per cent ahead of August, 1932, says James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the board. The company, he asserts, will show a profit for each of the three months, June, July and August.

Steamships Profit By Renewed Trade

Turning red ink into black!

That is what the improvement in business is doing for steamship companies. The American Hawaiian Line cleared $319,091 profit for the first six months of this year, or slightly more than the deficit of $316,589 for the corresponding period a year ago, according to Mr. Roger D. Lapham, president of the company.

He points to the stabilized freight rates and increase in tonnage volume being moved, as reason for expectation of a "much more substantial profit" for the last half of the year.

St. Louis Clothing Strike Spreading

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26 (AP)—About 1200 workers in men's clothing factories here went on strike for higher wages and better working conditions yesterday, thus joining 2000 women's apparel unionists already on a walkout.

Several other strikes are in progress in the St. Louis area, caused principally by wage differences. Individual plant strikes are affecting fur workers and employees of soap factories.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Enter, the Plum Bearer

Boston's new $6,000,000 Federal building of 23 stories will be dedicated Sept. 9. Postmaster General James J. Farley will do the honors.

♪ ♪ ♪

While Bostonians feel such a building is enough to bring even a Cabinet member here, some surmisers figure the Boss Postmaster may try his hand at straightening out the patronage row while he is here.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Matter of Ethics

Cheering news comes from Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., who may possibly run for Mayor in Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

If he runs, he says, it will be to win, not to beat someone else. This column is not certain that such an attitude is permissible but will check with several political moguls.

♪ ♪ ♪

Signed

Mr. Wesley D. Hamilton, Roxbury sign painter, has decided to paint his political fortune across the front of Boston's City Hall. He has already filed his nomination papers with the election commission.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who'll Buy the Lumber?

Massachusetts forests are to be cultured. The teachers will be President Roosevelt's foresters. The 1102 company of the C. C. C. in the Otter River State forest is the first of the Conservation Corps to take knots out of trees, lop off derelict limbs, open up spacious alsles in the silvicultural manner, as in the Black Forest of Germany.

♪ ♪ ♪

All expenses of the Conservation Corps will be repaid in less than 10 years, when lumbering is started and states and nations begin to realize on this pruning investment with the smart name, according to foresters.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tardy or Not?

Mr. Frank E. Lyman, state public works commissioner, was put on the carpet yesterday, by Senator George G. Moyse, chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alleged reason: Tardiness in trundling forward some $13,500,000 worth of public works projects. Says Senator Moyse: Winter looms, men walk the street; it is work we want and soon.

♪ ♪ ♪

Workers Still Out

The State and labor are still trying to put 42 Taunton foundry workers back on the job. They were discharged allegedly because the American Mutual Company threatened to withdraw its insurance from the Glenwood Range Company. After these 42 men were discharged the insurance company continued the Glenwood policy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. C. I. Hodges, representative of the insurance company, today gave the legislative committee hearing the issue a receipt for getting the men back to work. It follows: "I believe if these men were allowed to exercise their own judgment they would go back to work without insurance benefits."

Cuban Labor Unrest Breaks Out Afresh

HAVANA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Labor unrest that precipitated the ousting of Gen. Gerardo Machado disturbed with renewed force today the dictatorial government of his successor, President de Cespedes.

Bakers, motion picture operators, stevedores, street car men and others here or in other parts of the island were on strike, mostly for shorter hours and more pay.

Agitators continued to attack the new administration, which last night was hailed by large crowds as having taken the right road when it dissolved Congress, set dates for new elections, and declared Machado's acts in his second term illegal.

But, it was said on high authority, Dr. de Cespedes is ready to treat with organized labor in a tolerant manner and not to molest agitators so long as there are no further outbursts of violence.

Havana has been comparatively free from strikes since a harbor workers' walkout was settled recently, but telegraph operators and drug store messengers considered quitting. Several strikes—those of newsboys, cobblers, shoe workers and others—are holdovers from the "passive revolution" which preceded Machado's flight.

Who Knocked Off Mars' War Bonnet? Dame Peace Declares She Didn't Do It

Who knocked off Mars' bonnet?

The ancient war baron is anxiously searching for some person or persons who did on the night of Aug. 24 remove one of his golden helmets, spike and all, from its decorative resting place on the Larz Anderson Bridge over the Charles River. Dame Peace, on the other end of the bridge, denies having had anything to do with it.

Metropolitan police would like to catch the culprit too. The ink is hardly dry on the bill Massachusetts just received for re-goldleafing the symbols of war and peace which decorate the opposite sides of the bridge and the chain of spiked golden "bonnets" between. Only the archives of the state know how much the helmet itself is worth and they won't tell, but it cost $100 apiece to buy and install the gold on each small dome.

No reward has been offered yet for its return, no news comes from "Uncles' shops" and an afternoon spent dredging the vicinity from a Metropolitan police boat yielded no returns. Harvard summer sailors, both scullers and sculllerettes assisted, but to no avail. Perhaps when the new crop of freshmen appear on the river this fall with their aspirations of becoming future oarsmen, some "tail-shooter" will "knife under" with his blade and bring up the missing link.

But seriously, if Mars could only come to terms with Dame Peace, perhaps she could fix it so that when his helmets are mislaid he won't have to go bareheaded. Anyway she's been quite sweet about cleaning house after his last international fracas and he really does need to be looked after.

Refrigerator Sales Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The Edison Electric Institute reports that sales of household electric refrigerators in July broke all previous records for that month, totaling 129,217 units, compared with 28,785 in July, 1932, and 101,974 in the like month of 1931.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL'S

"A Store Near You"

UNDERWOOD Deviled HAM

BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

ODUM BOWERS & WHITE

Invite you to their showing of wearables of the better kind for men and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA, GA.

PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY

HAVE YOUR RUGS Cleaned and Dyed

You will be pleased with our expert work.

Phone Wa 7651

ATLANTA

ATLANTA

Last Week

Last chance at the most brilliant savings in everything for your home.

DAVISON-PAXON

ATLANTA affiliated with MACY'S New York

Semi-annual Homefurnishing Sale

J. W. EDWARDS

Manufacturers of self-raising flour, wheaton meal, icing and caster sugar, clondy ammonia, flavoured and coloured icing, etc., etc.

Tel. FU 6406

72 Mt. Alexander Rd. Flemington Melbourne Victoria Australia

Made by Skilled Australian Craftsmen

Bedgood

Sold by stores that sell good footwear

ZAANDAM

VERKADE'S FABRIEKEN

Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks. All sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop

When travelling in Holland ask for our products

MELBOURNE, AUS.

D. FALLSHAW & SONS

Manufacturers of office furniture, sideboards, dining tables, chairs, radio cabinets, dining billiard tables. Estimates given for fittings of schools and churches.

Phone FI6316—FI6317

1 BOUNDARY ROAD NORTH MELBOURNE VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

NRA

COAL

Buy Now and Save

Jellico Coal Co.

Incorporated

Ma 4100 ATLANTA

To the last crumb

Colonial Good BREAD

LEE BAKING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA

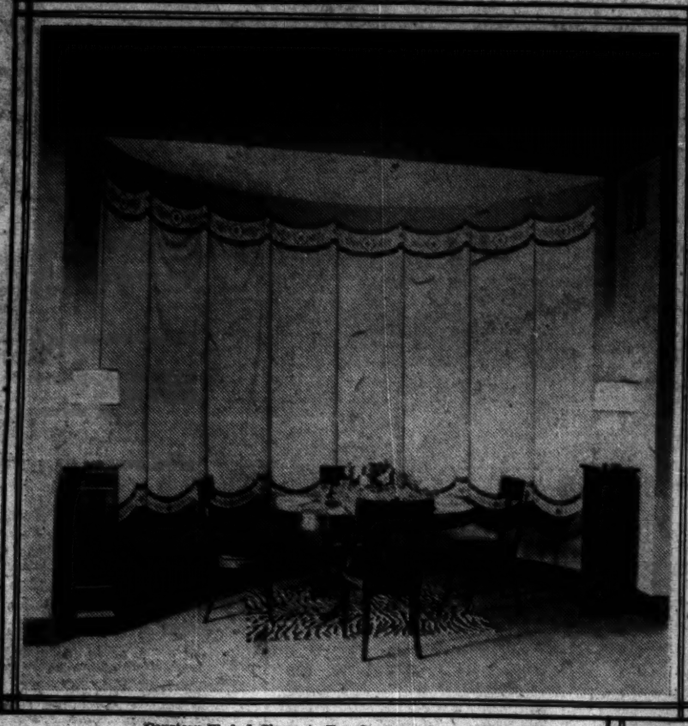
Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness

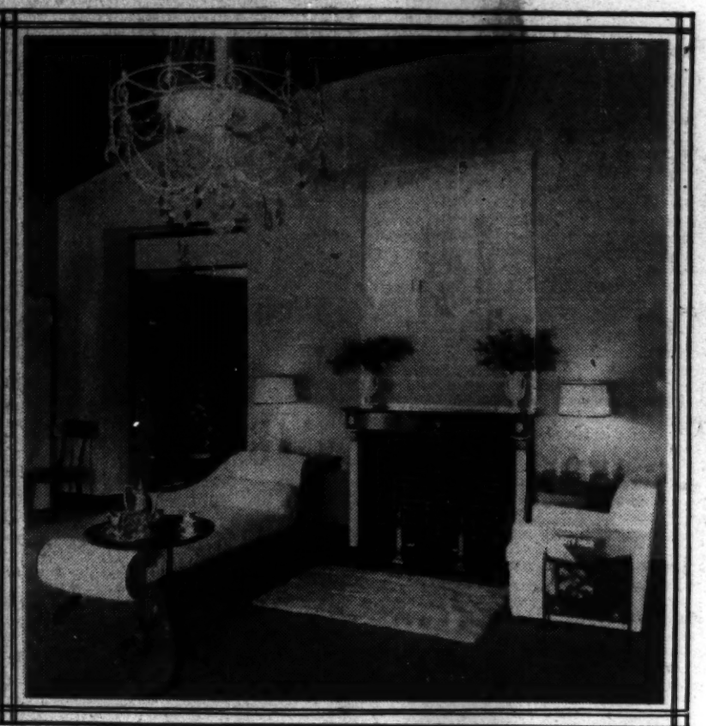
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from

ROGERS

GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

Interior Decoration and Antiques





Courtesy W. & J. Sloane to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

That the interior decoration styles of past centuries offer sufficient means for the expression of present-day tastes is strongly believed by a considerable group. In their House of Today at the Chicago fair, W. & J. Sloane of New York have offered a demonstration of this belief.

At the left, above, is the dining-table bay of their living room, its entire recessed wall covered by a painting of a drapery in Empire manner. The black chairs have red seats; the pedestal-shaped sideboards are mahogany; the rug zebra skin; the ceiling blue and the walls lemon color.

At the terrace end of the living room are three windows, curtained in silver damask in a manner which is derived from the classic but remotely, if at all.

The style mixtures here include a Biedermeier table desk, Sheraton chairs and cabinets and Empire pedestals supporting vases of flowers.

To the right is another view of the living room, the chief interior of the place. Here the fireplace with Empire suggestions has on one side a Regency chaise longue in rosewood and white corduroy; on the other a white easy chair that is definitely modern. Against the wall are mahogany card tables with lyre supports in Empire fashion.

The gallery, or deep hallway, of the House of Today achieves a rich and striking result in its assembling of these colors—black and white in the floor; sage green in the walls; plum covering to the white settee; tables in mahogany; while the window draperies and the two chairs are white. A black and gold lamp stands at either end of the sofa. Biedermeier and French styles of the early nineteenth century dominate here, while the modern ingredient is the free acting taste with which these elements are employed.

An Adventure in Mingled Styles

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A CONVINCING experiment in the mixture of styles is presented by W. and J. Sloane in their House of Today, shown at a Century of Progress exposition in Chicago.

In this interpretation of a contemporary home, a modern background is used to set forth furniture of Empire, Regency, Biedermeier and American Colonial derivation. The last-named style is confined to the master bedroom, and it is isolated from the general plan, which is, quite definitely, the use in a modern environment of early nineteenth century pieces.

At the very threshold, in the octagonal entrance hall, the voice of today greets hospitably that of the preceding century. The walls are covered with black-and-green onyx paper and this effect is echoed by green taffeta curtains. Each corner is decorated by panels painted in black and white, a laurel wreath and a lyre. A marble statue of Diana, voluminously draped, presides over two mahogany and gold Regency chairs and an Empire console. So far the scheme is reminiscent; but the great gunmetal mirror which occupies the entire wall opposite the entrance is modern in treatment. It makes this vestibule a thing of size and importance.

A reception room adds more gold to the green, black and white color scale of the hall, which, otherwise, it repeats. The floor is pleasantly patterned in linoleum in great black-and-white diamonds, and the walls spring to life with green-and-gold wall paper, of Empire design.

Unusual and extremely interesting architecturally and decoratively is the 32-foot gallery connecting the octagonal hall and the living room. Here olive-green softens into dark sage upon the walls; white taffeta curtains catch shadows in their folds. Brass rods and rings and gold fringe take up and multiply the sunny glints just hinted at. Empire consoles stand between the windows, and Regency flower pedestals and aquariums are placed in front of them. A white framed Biedermeier sofa is covered with plum taffeta and tufted with white. The round tables at either end of it are also Biedermeier. Gardenia trees and white Empire benches upholstered in gold damask assert themselves sumptuously against the same diamond-patterned linoleum.

The living room has a high, vaulted ceiling painted blue, and lemon-colored walls. In the center of the long side is an Empire fireplace; over this a modern painting. The furniture here is rosewood, Regency in design. White corduroy upholstery, however, relates it to contemporary pieces. A black sidechair in red satin, suggests the potential glow of the hearth and two mahogany lyre tables once more remind one of Napoleonic traditions.

The other long wall has three French windows opening on a terrace and hung with white Venetian blinds. Curtains of white-and-silver damask have valances festooned over black-and-gold bows and arrows. A Regency chaise longue, Empire pedestals, Sheraton chairs and cabinets, and a modern overstuffed sofa create out of diverse elements a livable harmony.

This social apartment pays homage to the modern preference for casual dining quarters, caught up, as it were, in the general scheme of living and entertaining. The informal stage here is set in a circular dining-bay at one end of the great living room and this bay may be shut off by a screen of blue and white mirrors. White, painted drapery covers the concave wall forming a background for the round extension table of mahogany, the black chairs with red kid seats, and the pedestal sideboards.

Three bedrooms complete this home. The master's chamber is done with Colonial feeling. White candlewick side curtains match the bedspread; striped white organdy makes the glass curtains, crossed over the very broad casement window. The dressing table, stool and sidechairs are in the Sheraton manner. Bed, bureau, tables are consistently in this style. A rose-colored carpet and a chaise longue upholstered in tones of rose spread a warm flush over the white surfaces.

In the guest room the Directoire style again asserts itself. The wall paper in tones of beige and antique pink. The side curtains are of brown taffeta as are the tufted bedspreads. White Directoire beds with gold decoration are ensembled with pieces of fruitwood and gold.

A third bedroom is designed to serve as a sleeping apartment and study for a man. This idea being in itself modern has encouraged the most purely contemporary furnishings which appear any where here. The color scheme is beige and brown, accented by a green carpet; the character is severe, tailored and masculine; the wood, walnut. A daybed of a recent design substitutes for a conventional bed; and its footboard-unit containing space for accessories. The idea of dual or multiple use persists throughout the constructions.

Evidently many people who do not visit the Chicago fair will have opportunities to see in their home cities excellent reproductions of this House of Today. Jordan Marsh Company in Boston, Boggs & Buhl in Pittsburgh, and John Colby & Sons in Chicago, have erected like interiors in their stores, with furnishings which, it is reported, are precisely like those shown in the pictures above excepting a few minor details.

Mary Rowlandson's Cupboard

By WALTER A. DYER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE stands in the public library of Lancaster, Mass—and has stood there for over fifty years—a press cupboard of very unusual interest. This interest is twofold; the piece is of an exceedingly rare type, and it is connected with a stirring chapter of American history.

American press cupboards are rare enough at best. Of this particular kind, with tulip-and-sunflower carving, exactly eight examples have been found to date. Students of early American furniture are familiar with the so-called Connecticut sunflower chest which bears on its front three carved panels. The two outer panels show conventionalized tulips and foliations of a peculiar design; the middle one bears three serrated circles which have been called sunflowers or asters. On the lower sections of the eight cupboards to which I have referred—and on no others—we find these identical three panels, suggesting that chests and cupboards were produced by the same group of craftsmen if not by a single man. It is believed that the design may have originated with Nicholas Disbrowe, the master cabinetmaker of Hartford in the seventeenth century. Evidence drawn from the known history of these cupboards points to the probability that they all came from Hartford County, where they were made between 1660 and 1700, most of them probably about 1680.

The tulip-and-sunflower press cupboard, of which the one pictured herewith is an excellent example, stands approximately five feet high and four feet wide. It is constructed of American white oak with applied ornaments of painted soft wood. Every known example but one has the straight recessed closet in the upper section instead of the splay-sided form which is more often found on American press cupboards. The front of this upper closet is divided into three panels, the two outer ones, ornamented with turtle-back bosses, being doors. The middle one is stationary and bears a cruciform molding panel. Half spindles in pairs are applied to the stiles between the panels. The front of the cornice is ornamented with carved

Courtesy Mr. Walter A. Dyer to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Only eight American press-cupboards are known to bear the tulip-and-sunflower carving that appears on this one which stands in the public library of Lancaster, Mass. It belonged to Mrs. Mary Rowlandson, whose "Narrative" of her Indian captivity is a valued seventeenth-century book

tulips, bosses, and a diagonal dentil. The supporting posts are turned in characteristic form. An acorn drop was attached to the under side of the cornice originally, though it has disappeared from several of the eight examples.

Below the shelf are two drawers, side by side, ornamented with bosses and molding, and below them are the three familiar panels of the sunflower chest. The middle or sunflower panel is a door; the two outer ones, ornamented with tulips, are stationary. Single split spindles and strap-work hearts appear on the stiles between the panels and on the corner posts. The whole stands on short squared legs.

The Story of This Cupboard

So much for the distinctive features of the group. Now for the story of the Lancaster cupboard.

The Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, the sole graduate of Harvard College in 1653, settled in Lancaster in 1656 and married Mary White, daughter of the wealthiest of the early settlers of the town. He served as pastor of the Lancaster church for 21 years.

Early in the year 1676, during King Philip's War, a warning came that Lancaster was to be attacked by the Indians, and Mr. Rowlandson and others hurried to Boston for aid. During their absence, on Feb. 10, a party of Nipmunks under Philip and Quinnapin swooped down on the town with tragic results, set fire to many of the houses, carried off 24 captives, among whom were Mary Rowlandson and her children. Knowing her to be the wife of one of the leading men of the village, the Indians treated her with comparative consideration and held her for ransom.

Fearing pursuit by the English soldiers, they carred her away, first to the present town of New Braintree and then north as far as South Vernon, Vt., For three months she was forced to accompany the Indians on their wanderings, serving Quinnapin and his squaw Wetamoo as their slave. After the waning of Philip's power she was redeemed for £20 on May 3, 1676, and allowed to return to her home and husband. A tablet marks the spot of her redemption in the town of Princeton, Mass., near the north end of Mount Wachusett.

Mary Rowlandson wrote the story of her extraordinary experiences and it was printed in Cambridge in 1862 as "A Narrative of the Captivity and Restauration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson," a fascinating tale of great historical value. Over 30 editions and reprints of the "Narrative" were issued between 1682 and 1930, the earlier editions being much sought by collectors of old books and bringing prices of $10 to $100. The author naturally became the historic heroine of Lancaster, and when her cupboard was offered for sale in 1878 the town bought it for a relatively small sum.

American Origin Now Unquestioned

For a long time this cupboard was supposed to have been of English origin, and to have been brought over by John White or some other settler, but within recent years it has been readily identified as of Connecticut origin. It is of American white oak and pine and bears the distinctive ornamentation that was employed nowhere outside of Connecticut.

The explanation is not far to seek. In April, 1677, Joseph Rowlandson and his family moved to Wethersfield, Conn., where he became pastor. It was in Wethersfield that Mary Rowlandson acquired her cupboard, the date of which is thus pretty definitely fixed. That it was made by Nicholas Disbrowe himself, who was then in his prime, is not at all unlikely.

Apparently the cupboard remained in Wethersfield after Mr. Rowlandson's demise, for it was sold by his heirs in 1825 to Rev. B. R. Woodbridge of Norwich, Conn. According to Nutting, Mr. Woodbridge, who had resided in South Hadley, Mass., in 1846, left the cupboard to his nephew, J. W. Dunlap of that town, who sold it to the Lancaster Library in 1878.

The Rowlandson cupboard, which is of strongly figured quarter-sawed oak, was painted red all over when first obtained. This paint was removed, but no other attempt at restoration has been made. Except for the fact that portions of the applied ornaments on the lower section are missing and the top is slightly warped, the piece is in excellent condition after two centuries and a half. The legs are full length and the acorn drop is still in place under the architrave.

Old World Crafts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

AS a Century of Progress rolls on and the number of visitors at each foreign pavilion mounts beyond the million mark, it is interesting to see new foreign exhibitors arriving and to notice the additional decorative objects placed in the pavilions which were barely completed on the opening day.

It is well worth while to get behind the scenes and learn about the homes in which some of these works of art were made; something of the characteristics of the people; how they live; more about the decorative and industrial art movements back in their native countries.

If one were really to go about it in a systematic way he might "read up" on the subject. In some of the pavilions, notably the Egyptian and the Swedish, several library shelves hold the best pertaining to the country and the objects they are exhibiting. These give the visitor a chance to note the titles and be introduced to reliable books.

* * *

A piece of pottery on the library table or a hanging over the desk in one's own home is much more significant to the owner if he knows where and how it was made—something of the human story connected with it.

The Ukrainians have attempted to tell this side of the story when they put a little rustic, two-room peasant home in the corner of one big exhibit room. This is scattered about with figures dressed in the peasant costumes worn in the agricultural regions. The colorful rugs hanging on the walls and the embroidered pillows and table scarfs were made in just such homes as this one.

Peasant girls in the little villages spend much of their day and more of their long winter evenings toiling with their needles. It is not all work, for often they gather at each other's homes, to sit around the table where they laugh and sing between the stitches. The older women spin the thread and the younger girls do the close embroidery patterns, it was explained by Dr. Vladimir Levinsky, in charge of the pavilion.

The Peasant Art Coöperative Society acts as a sort of clearing house in the Ukraine, he said, sending out materials and directions for their making, to girls in the villages, marketing the finished articles as they are returned. Recently a special effort is being made to retain the old motifs of the Ukrainian art, but to adapt them to the types which will sell abroad. Patterns used for decades on Ukrainian blouses, for instance, are now becoming the decorative touches on book covers or hangings which are more acceptable in American homes than blouses.

At the Egyptian pavilion one is surprised to find that most of the inlay furniture, the "tent work" for hangings and the brass decorative ware, is made by boys in Egyptian schools.

* * *

One could ramble on for some columns about the decorative things in the foreign pavilions, fireside brass pieces from the Philippines, antique vases from China, glassware from Czechoslovakia, wood inlay desk articles from Costa Rica, industrial arts from Sweden. Each time that one learns more about the circumstances surrounding one of these things, the more pleasure one has in owning it. M. R. Z.

ANTIQUE SILVER
of Europe and America
Fine Adaptations—Reproductions
Write—Visit
GEBELEIN
73 Chestnut Street BOSTON Foot of Beacon Hill
Silversmiths
Illustrated Brochure Forwarded on Request.

NRA
Francis H. Bacon
COMPANY
— Decorators —
Fine Custom
FURNITURE
Draperies—Wall Paper
284 DARTMOUTH STREET
BOSTON

NALLY WARE
UNBREAKABLE
Cups, Saucers, Children's Mugs, Plates, Baby Plates, Jugs, Basins, etc., and Fancy Goods in Artistic Colours
MADE IN AUSTRALIA
Sole Manufacturers NALLY, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: 89 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
FRANK PARTRIDGE
& SONS LTD.
Old English Furniture
Works of Art
LONDON 26 King St., St. James
NEW YORK 4 West Fifty-Sixth St.

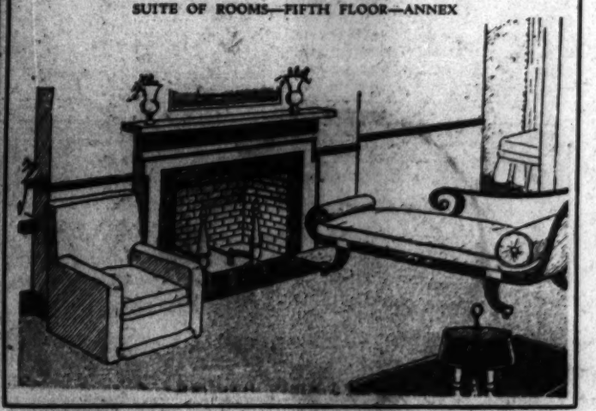
WANTED!
Management of National Exposition at Convention Hall, Detroit, Mich., invites immediate FREE entries of Curios, Antiques, miniatures, heirlooms and inventions. Liberal CASH PRIZES will be awarded for best exhibits. If article is for sale many thousands will see it. Full insurance and guard service provided. Reply by letter only giving details of what you have to enter.
EXHIBITIONS, INC.
Dept. CSM
7016 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

Picture hanging is a PLEASURE when you use Moore Push-Pins and Moore 10c Push-less Hangers. packets everywhere.
Moore Push-Pin Co., Phila.

Typically Australian Pottery
Woodwork, Prints and Photos posted to any address in the world.
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
Send for illustrated booklet.
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Tel COMmonwealth 1512
Albert D. Howlett
Company
Painting, Decorating and Hardwood Finishing
110 WORCESTER STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Presenting the newest homefurnishing ideas . . .
"THE HOUSE OF TODAY"
at the Century of Progress Exposition reproduced in the furnishings of our
Suite of Rooms
Hundreds are visiting Jordan Marsh Company's Suite of Rooms every day, getting scores of new ideas that add to the artistic beauty, comfort and convenience of the modern home. Air conditioning equipment makes pure air possible the whole year round. Consult our interior decorators in furnishing your home—eighth floor, annex.
SUITE OF ROOMS—FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX



BETTER BUY THE BEST
B·A·L·M PAINT
British Australian Lead Manufacturers Pty. Ltd
CABARITA SYDNEY
"UNITED"
AUSTRALIA'S HIGH GRADE PAINT
Australasian United Paint Co. Ltd
MELBOURNE · SYDNEY · ADELAIDE

Helen Jacobs, The Champion, Reaches Final

Defeats Dorothy E. Round of England in Women's Tennis Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—After four days of postponements, the United States women's lawn tennis championships were brought up to the final round in both sections yesterday, with Dorothy E. Round gracefully retiring from the play in both singles and doubles. The British ace, whose refusal to play on Sunday had been partially responsible for the delay, further set over by rain, was first eliminated from the singles by the present champion, Helen H. Jacobs, in a three-set match, and then Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elisabeth M. Ryan, now officially of California, in the doubles, scored a straight-set victory over Miss Round and Mary E. Heeley.

As usual in her matches, Miss Round made her stand when near a straight-set defeat, and fought ahead to victory in the second set. Again in the final set the British player rallied when close to elimination; but this time Miss Jacobs was ready for her, and held the upper hand after a brief lapse, to come through victorious at 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. Similarly in the doubles, when trailing at 3—4, the British pair drew ahead of the Californians to lead at 5—4, in the second set, only to find Mrs. Moody standing like a stone-wall to halt the rally, and carry her team to victory at 6—2, 7—5.

The battle between Miss Jacobs and Miss Round was hard-fought right from the start, with first one and then the other gaining a slight lead. First Miss Jacobs broke through Miss Round's service and won a deuce game on her own to lead at 2—0. Then Miss Round took the next three in a back-court duel, only to find Miss Jacobs using her volleying ability to capture the next three. A pair of placements brought Miss Jacobs within two points of set in the next game, only to have the careful back-court play of Miss Round hold up the final point. But Miss Jacobs fell back on her service, and a love game settled the first set in her favor, 6—4.

Miss Jacobs also broke through in the initial game of the second set, but the battle was now fully joined, and a series of long deuce games brought the score to 4—1, in favor of Miss Jacobs. Two games later she showed her finest tennis, to win a love game with a net and out on service, a fine volley for a placement, and a final clean service ace, and won the initial point of the following game to bring her within three points of victory. But now the British player showed her real mettle, and playing with the utmost care, gradually wore down the resistance of Miss Jacobs, so that she began to fall into errors, and ran four straight games for the set, 7—5.

When they resumed play after the rest, Miss Jacobs again set to work for a lead, winning the first three games. They divided the next four games, first against her then with service, with the champion finding her volleys, which had been responsible for many of her second-set errors, working much better. In the sixth game she was only two points away once more, but lost the next four for the game. But when the service came back to Miss Jacobs, she used it so well that only one point came to Miss Round before a final drive was returned out by the British girl, giving the match to the Berkeley player.

Miss Heeley made a fine showing in the play of the doubles, but the powerful stroking and change of pace of Mrs. Moody and the court-covering of Miss Ryan proved decisive, as they swept to victory in overwhelming style, after a slight lapse in control by Miss Moody in the second set had placed the British pair ahead at 5—4. Miss Round and Miss Heeley won only two points in the final three games, for the set and match, 6—2, 7—5. The summary:

United States Women's Tennis Championships Singles—Semifinal Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Dorothy E. Round, England, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Elisabeth M. Ryan, California, defeated Dorothy E. Round and Mary E. Heeley, England, 6—2, 7—5

International Tennis Matches in September

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday completion of arrangements for two international team matches in the Middle West, at Chicago and at Cincinnati, immediately following the national singles championships at Forest Hills.

Sept. 11, teams representing England and Japan will clash in a series of matches at Cincinnati, and Sept. 12 and 13 picked squads of Australia and the United States will compete at the Onwentsia Club in Chicago.

The English team will be headed by Fred J. Perry, hero of the recent Davis Cup warfare, assisted by E. R. Avoy, H. G. N. Lee and F. H. D. Wilde. The Japanese team will comprise Jiro Sato, Ryesuke Nunoi and Eichichi Itoh.

In the matches at Chicago, Australia will be represented by its full Davis Cup team, consisting of Jack H. Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath, Don P. Turnbull and Adrian K. Quist. The American team will be chosen from available members of this country's Davis Cup squad and other leading stars. Wilmer L. Allison has been appointed captain.

Joe Kuhel's Homer Places Senators Nine Games Ahead

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	80	49	.620
New York	70	48	.593
Cleveland	69	51	.575
Philadelphia	60	60	.500
Detroit	61	63	.492
Chicago	57	65	.467
Boston	51	71	.418
St. Louis	45	79	.363

Results Aug. 25

Boston 8, Chicago 1.
Washington 5, Detroit 4.
Cleveland 6, New York 4.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 3.

Joe Kuhel's home run in the fifth inning yesterday gave the American League leaders, the Washington Senators, a 5-to-4 baseball victory over Detroit. The inning before that the Nationals had rallied for three runs after two men were out, Manager Joe Cronin's double driving in two of the runs. Bob Burke went the distance for Washington and Fred Marberry did likewise for the Tigers. Kuhel was the batting star of the day, getting four out of five. He was the only Senator to make more than one safety. The victory placed the Senators nine full games ahead of the Yankees in the pennant race.

The Cleveland Indians staged a five-run rally in the eighth inning yesterday against the Yankees and defeated the world champions, 6 to 4. A long triple by Frank Pytlak with Bill Cissell and Wes Ferrell on base was the most important blow in this rally. Charlie Devens, young right-hander from Harvard, held the Indians to four hits during the first six innings, but went wild in the seventh and Pennock was called in. Monte Pearson pitched eight innings for the Indians and received credit for his seventh triumph of the season.

With Bob Johnson leading the way, the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the St. Louis Browns yesterday by an 11-to-3 score. The young outfielder hit two singles, two home runs and accepted a base on balls in five trips to the plate, accounting for eight of his team's 11 runs. Barrett did the pitching for the Athletics, keeping nine safeties well scattered. Frank Higgins hit a pair of singles for the A's and batted across two runs. Scharein made three hits for the Browns, all of them singles.

Gordon Rhodes pitched and batted the Boston Red Sox to an 8-to-1 triumph over the Chicago White Sox yesterday. The hard-working right-hander yielded only seven hits and came through beautifully in the pinches. He made three hits in four times at bat, one of them a homer, and drove in three runs. Billy Werber hit a triple and single, sending in two runs. Joe Judge hit a pair of doubles. Evar Swanson drove in the only Chicago run in the seventh and Hayes scored it. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	10	0
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	8	4

Batteries—Burke and Berg; Marberry and Hayworth, Pasek. Umpires—Kolls, Ormsby and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	6	10	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Pearson, Harder and Spencer; Myatt, Pytlak; Devens, Pennock, Moore and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Pearson. Losing pitcher — Pennock. Umpires — Dineen, Hildebrand and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 30m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	11	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9	3

Batteries—Barrett and Cochrane; Wells, McDonald and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 55m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	8	11	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Rhodes and Ferrell; Gaston, Kaid and Berry, Sullivan. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—1h. 54m.

Marathon Swimmer Realizes Ambition

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Ruth Tower-Corsan, who settled here several years ago with the avowed intention of winning the Canadian national exhibition 10-mile Marathon swim for women, finally has realized her ambition.

The titian-haired Toronto girl, who first competed here in 1928 as Ruth Tower of Denver, Colo., outswam an international field of 36 in the 1933 Marathon yesterday to earn first prize money of $3000.

Mrs. Tower-Corsan jumped into the lead in the first few minutes of the race, set the pace all the rest of the way and defeated Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit, by nearly three minutes.

Her time of 5h. 28m. 10s. failed to approach the record of 4h. 56m. 44.4s. set by Margaret Ravior Young, three-times winner. Mrs. Armstrong was clocked in 5h. 31m. 2.4s., taking second place and $1500 in cash.

The remaining money winners, with their times, were: Third, Dorothy Navelaiko, Glen Cove, N. Y., 5h. 37m. 23s., $700; fourth, Leah Riley, Keansburg, N. J., 5h. 37m. 35s., $500; fifth, May Looney, Warren, Ohio, 5h. 46m. 50s., $200; sixth, Lucy Spence, Toronto, 5h. 51m. 20s., $100.

Mrs. Tower-Corsan's victory climaxed a six-year campaign in which she finished out of the money only once—in 1931. She was third in 1928, second in 1929 and 1930 and fifth last year.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	34	24	.586
New Orleans	33	24	.579
Memphis	33	26	.559
Little Rock	33	30	.524
Birmingham	30	29	.509
Nashville	28	30	.483
Chattanooga	27	26	.429
Atlanta	21	35	.350

Result Aug. 25

Memphis 5, Nashville 0.
Birmingham at Atlanta, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Champion Starts Well in Defense Of Yacht Honors

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—Eddie Fink of Long Beach, made an impressive first defense of the international star boat title yesterday, winning the initial race of the championship series from 15 challengers.

The youthful Californian sailed a perfect race over the 10-mile windward-leeward course, taking the lead at the first turn and holding his position across the finish line. The time for his Movie Star II was 1h. 25m. 18s.

Thirty-six seconds behind him came the Mist, sloop with which Fink won the title last year, but piloted this season by Edwin Thorne II, of Bayshore, N. Y.

In the wake of the Mist was the Three Star Two with Glenn Waterhouse of San Francisco at the tiller. Its time was 1h. 27m. 3s. Waterhouse staged a beautiful race with Rufus Smith of the Beach Club, Galviston, putting his boat across the finish line inches ahead of the Meried, which was fourth.

The Movie Star was fourth across the starter's line, but Fink immediately turned his craft into a long starboard tack into the wind and then swung around to port with a favoring current sending him around the first marker 28s. ahead of the Mist. In the drive before the wind of the first round he increased his lead to 80s.

The 15-mile south-by-southwest breese flattened out as the race progressed and the mist pulled up slightly, but the Movie Star, II held a 37s. lead rounding the last windward buoy. Thorne gained only slightly on the final drive home before the wind.

In fifth place came the Chip, sailed by H. M. Bowsett Jr., of Pearl Harbor, Honolulu. The 15-year-old skipper from the islands was closely pressed by Miss Patsy Raskob of Chesapeake Bay, eastern Maryland. Miss Raskob, 13, youngest pilot in the race, pulled up well after a bad start which saw her next to last rounding the first buoy.

The regatta continues through next Wednesday, with a day of rest Monday.

Electrician Wins Feature Event Of U.S. Trap Shooting

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Walter Beaver, 36, an electrician from Berwyn, Penna., stood on the 25-yard line and fired with amazing accuracy yesterday to win the blue ribbon event of trap shooting—the thirty-fourth annual grand American handicap.

Within the regulation 100 targets of the event, Beaver disposed of all rivals except Young and Lilly of Stanton, Mich., who tied him with a score of 98 hits. Lilly was defeated, however, in a 25-target shootoff. In the extra firing, the Pennsylvanian went 25 straight while Lilly, who was shooting from 24 yards, missed twice.

Six shooters tied at 97, finishing next to Beaver and Lilly, and shot it out for the next four positions. Joe Heistand of Hillsboro, Ohio, finally won third; C. O. Carothers of Kenton, Ohio, fourth; Morgan Davis of Springfield, Ohio, fifth, and Fred Harlow of Newark, Ohio, sixth.

As a result of the triumph, Beaver was enriched by $1400, while approximately $9600 was divided among the next 169 guns in the event. It was the fifth time Beaver had attended the Grand American, but he never threatened to win before.

In the women's division, a three-way tie at 90-all was won by Mrs. Tremain Jackson of Stormville, N. Y., from Mrs. H. S. Grigsby of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Mrs. Don McClain of Atlanta, Ga., in a 25-target shootoff.

Mrs. Jackson hit 25 straight in the shootoff to take first, while Mrs. Grigsby missed her twenty-fifth for second and Mrs. McClain broke 22.

Fresh Series Begins In English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 26 (Canadian Press)—Derby defeated Middlesex by 141 runs at Lord's yesterday as a fresh series of first-class county cricket games concluded.

Warwick beat Gloucester by 160 runs at Bristol, Sussex downed Leicester by 70 runs at Eastbourne, Nottingham repulsed Northampton by 115 runs at Nottingham, and Lancashire scored by 17 runs over Essex at Liverpool.

Two matches were decided on the first innings. Surrey conquered York at the oval, while Worcester set back Hampshire at Bournemouth. The scores:

Derby 133 and 330; Middlesex 151 and 160 (Mitchell five for 62 and six for 53).

Surrey 540 for six declared (Squires 178, Barling 119); York 233 and, following on, 219 for five (Leyland 77 and 74 not out).

Worcester 100 and 428 for four declared (Walters 190 not out, Michel 116); Hampshire 99 and 395 for four (Mead 121 not out, Brook six for 32, Pothecary 70).

Warwick 355 and 181 for six declared (Bates 124, Sinfield seven for 66, Bates 80); Gloucester 254 and 112 (Paine four for 94, and four for 31, Mellies four for 47).

Sussex 245 and 197 (Cheyler 74 not out and 75, Astill five for 56 and four for 44); Leicester 228 and 114 (James Langridge five for 62, Wensley eight for 41).

Lancashire 305 and 190 (Parnes six for 72, Nichols five for 57 and Smith four for 54); Essex 265 and 181 (Wilcox 87 not out, Booth five for 41).

Nottingham 298 and 125 for eight declared (Mathews five for 83, Partridge five for 54); Northants 150 and 218 (Woe six for 56, Sam Staples five for 54).

Scores Nine Under Par for 18

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Al Espinosa, professional at the swanky Portage Country Club, gave par a terrific beating yesterday. He trimmed nine strokes from perfect figures in touring the 18 holes in 35-37—63. He beat par only a single stroke on the first nine, but bettered it by eight holes on the homeward journey by riding in six birdies, an eagle and two pars. Three members of the club were playing with him and they, together with club officials, said they could find nothing in golf's record books to compare with the eight under par Espinosa showed for the second nine holes.

Trenton to Play for East

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 26 (AP)—Trenton, N. J., hammered out a 12-to-6 victory over Springfield, Ohio, in the final game of the American Legion eastern sectional junior baseball championship yesterday, earning the right to represent the states east of the Mississippi River in the "little world series" at New Orleans next month.

Italy Wins Two Singles

THE HAGUE, Holland, Aug. 26 (AP)—Italy won both opening singles matches of their 1933 Davis Cup elimination series with Holland yesterday. Giorgio de Stefani defeated Karl Frenzer, 11—9, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, and Gianni Majo defeated W. Kartsiens, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

New York Gains By Defeating Pirates Twice in National

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	43	.619
Boston	66	52	.559
Chicago	65	54	.546
St. Louis	64	56	.533
Pittsburgh	62	58	.517
Philadelphia	49	67	.422
Brooklyn	48	68	.421
Cincinnati	45	73	.378

Results Aug. 25

New York 2, Pittsburgh 0 (11 innings).
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 7.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3.
Only games scheduled.

The New York Giants picked up one full game on the idle Braves in the National League baseball race yesterday by handing the Pittsburgh Pirates a double defeat, 8 to 5 and 6 to 2. The triumphs extended New York's winning streak to seven games, and placed the club seven contests ahead of the Braves in the pennant race. Pittsburgh has lost six straight. Bill Terry's home run to right field with George Davis and Hughie Critz on base in the eleventh inning decided the first game. Ott also hit a homer for the Giants, while Fred Lindstrom connected with two for the Bucs. Roy Parmelee pitched six-hit ball in the second game and was aided by timely hitting from the bats of Terry, Ott and Verges.

The Phillies pounded their way to victory in the first half of a doubleheader with Chicago yesterday at Baker Field, 8 to 7, but the Cubs came back and won the second contest behind Lon Warneke, 7 to 4. Flint Rhem, veteran right-hander, staggered through most of the opener for the Phillies. The Cubs touched him for 12 safeties and came within one run of tying the score in the ninth, but Phil Collins came in and stopped the rally. Warneke just coasted along to victory in the other contest after his mates piled up seven runs in the first three innings. Billy Herman, Stephenson and Demaree led the 16-hit attack.

Walter Beck and Owen Carroll pitched the Brooklyn Dodgers to a double victory over Cincinnati yesterday at Ebbets Field. Beck and Red Lucas staged a pitchers' battle in the first half of the doubleheader, won by the former when Sam Leslie singled home Danny Taylor with the deciding run in the ninth. Taylor hit a homer also. Lucas made two of Cincinnati's hits and drove in a pair of runs. In the second game, the Dodgers made only two hits, as against 12 for the Reds, but a homer by Hack Wilson in the first inning decided the game. Wilson, because of Brooklyn's shortage of infielders, played second base. The scores by innings:

At New York
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	—	—	6	14	2
Pittsburgh	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	5	7	1

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Luque and Mancuso; French, Swetonic and Grace. Winning pitcher—Luque. Losing pitcher—Swetonic. Umpires—Pfirman, Klem and McGrew. Time—3h. 37m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	x	6	7	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Meine, Chagnon, Swift and Picinich. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Klem, McGrew and Pfirman. Time—1h. 54m.

At Philadelphia
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	6	0
Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	7	13	1

Batteries—Rhem, Collins and Davis; Malone, Herrmann and Campbell. Winning pitcher—Rehm. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Powell, Rigler and Stark. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	7	10	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—	4	7	0

Batteries—Warneke and Hartnett; Hansen, Liska, Berly and Todd. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Rigler, Stark and Powell. Time—2h. 11m.

At Brooklyn
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	4	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	7	1

Batteries—Beck and Lopez; Lucas and Lombardi. Umpires—Magerkurth and Barr. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—	5	6	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	2	1

Batteries—Carroll and Lopez; Johnson and Manion, Lombardi. Umpires—Barr and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 47m.

MacDonald Smith Leads in Western

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA FIELDS, Ill., Aug. 26—Par figures were trimmed on the first and fourth courses at Olympia Fields Country Club here yesterday in the first half of the qualifying round of the annual open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association. MacDonald Smith of Nashville, Tenn., led on the fourth with a 68 against par 70, while Abe G. Espinosa, champion in '28, held high position on the first with 69 against par 72. Players who shot the fourth today in the second half of the qualifying round. The final 36 holes are to be played tomorrow over No. 4.

First Course—Par 72

	Out	In	Tot
Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago	35	34	69
B. M. Nelson, Texarkana	36	35	70
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	36	37	73
Ed Dudley, Wilmington	37	36	73
Robert MacDonald, Chicago	36	37	73
Thomas Cooley, Oregon	36	37	73
J. L. Weager, Chicago	35	39	74
*J. E. Lehman, Chicago	37	37	74
Rodney Munday, Santa Rosa	40	35	75
*Walter Murray, Benton Harbor	39	36	75
T. D. Armour, Chicago	36	39	75
K. D. Gayer, Chicago	37	38	75
Frank Walsh, Morton Grove	38	37	75
*D. A. McCallister, Topeka, Kan.	41	34	75
Frank Garrity, La Grange	38	37	75
Wilfred Reid, Chicago	36	40	76
Mortie Dutra, Detroit Athl.	39	37	76
T. G. Walters, Gary, Ind.	39	37	76
L. H. Diegel, San Diego, Calif.	38	38	76
Leslie Whipple, Elgin, Ill.	37	39	76

Fourth Course—Par 70

MacDonald Smith, San Francisco	33	35	68
Mason Miller, Noblesville	37	36	73
Harry Cooper, Chicago	37	36	73
D. W. Sullivan, Chicago Heights	37	36	73
Gunnar Nelson, Rockford, Ill.	36	37	73
Willie Goggin, Salada Beach	35	38	73
A. L. Huske, Elgin	35	38	73
Guy Paulsen, Fort Wayne	35	39	74
J. H. Foulis, Hinsdale	37	37	74
O. E. Reveiz, Menominee	41	33	74
James Fogarty, St. Louis	39	35	74
R. D. Myles, Bedford	36	39	75
C. E. Evans Jr., Chicago	37	38	75
*Benjamin Stevenson, Chicago	38	37	75
J. F. Kennedy, Dubuque	37	38	75
M. H. Smith, Crawfordsville	38	39	77
O. E. Meyer, St. Louis	41	36	77
Don Gardner, Chicago	40	38	78
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	38	38	76
H. A. Adams, Chicago	37	39	76

*Amateur.

Western Junior Semifinal

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 26 (AP)—Chicago and Stockton (Calif.) teams became finalists yesterday in the American Legion western sectional junior baseball tournament. The Illinois team swamped Woodburn, Ore., 20 to 2, and Stockton defeated Alta, Okla., 10 to 5, in the semifinal games.

One Overseas Threat Is Left In U. S. Doubles

Americans Eliminate Other Foreign Teams at Longwood C. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 26—Two of the overseas threats went out in the quarterfinal round of the men's United States doubles lawn tennis championship yesterday on the stadium court at the Longwood Cricket Club, leaving Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull of Australia the only foreign team in the tournament. The last two matches of the quarterfinal round are scheduled today with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, the defending champions, meeting Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, all of California, in the first match, to be followed two hours later by the contest between the American pair, Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, and the Quist-Turnbull team.

Yesterday afternoon, in the first match, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, the new combination being tried out as a possible Davis Cup doubles team for next year, smashed their way through a straight-set victory over the top seeded overseas team, Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5. Lott was the star of the match and lived up to his reputation as the best doubles player in the world. The colorful Australians, in spite of the 7—5, 7—5 scores, were outclassed in this match. McGrath, who is the only player in first-class tennis who can hit a ball with two hands on a racquet with any degree of success, amused the largest gallery of the week.

The second match in the stadium saw the defeat of England's representatives, Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, at the hands of big Francis X. Shields and little Frank A. Parker. Perry and Wilde, however, lasted longer than the Australians when they won the third of a four-set match, scored at 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5. In this match Shields displayed some of the tennis that has been keeping him on top of the heap in recent weeks. Parker held up his end of the battle well, while the "honors" on the other side of the net changed hands throughout the match. Perry would be doing well while Wilde was making errors and when Wilde turned in a good game Perry fell off in his play. Shields served no less than 11 aces and scored 20 placements against 35 nets, 11 outs and four double faults.

Shortly after Lott and Stoefen won their feature doubles match they were out on the courts in front of the clubhouse in the mixed doubles tournament. Both turned in victories with their fair partners. Lott, playing with Sarah H. Palfrey, downed Dorrance H. Chase and Quist, 6—2, 6—4, while Stoefen and Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., turned the tables on Katharine Winthrop and Don Turnbull after losing the first set at 6—3. Miss Sharp and Stoefen won the second and third sets at 7—5, 6—4.

Other mixed doubles victors yesterday were Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Edward R. (Ted) Avory of England and Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven and Jack Crawford. Elisabeth M. Ryan and Vines and Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. advanced through defaults.

Play in the father and son and the veterans' tournaments was brought down to the semifinal rounds. The summary:

United States Lawn Tennis Doubles Championship—Third Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Jack H. Crawford and Vivian B. McGrath, Australia, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, England, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

National Mixed Doubles—First Round

Elisabeth M. Ryan and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. won from Virginia Ellis and Frank H. D. Wilde by default.

Margaret G. Palfrey and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. won from Joanna Palfrey and H. G. N. Lee by default.

Sarah H. Palfrey and George M. Lott Jr. defeated Dorrance Chase and Adrian K. Quist, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Edward R. Avory defeated Elisabeth H. Palfrey and W. F. Moss, 6—1, 6—2.

Jane Sharp and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Katharine Winthrop and Donald P. Turnbull, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Margaret C. Scriven and Jack H. Crawford defeated Eugene Sampson and Karl F. Kamrath, 6—1, 7—5.

Veterans' Doubles—Third Round

S. Jarvis Adams and Henry H. Bassford, New York, won from C. G. Plimpton and D. S. Niles, Brookline, by default.

G. P. Gardner Jr. and Richard C. Bishop, Boston, defeated A. Nicholas Reggio and Josiah Wheelwright, Brookline, 6—1, 6—3.

Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Bagg, New York, defeated R. E. Snow and H. Davenport, Springfield, 6—4, 6—2.

Berton S. Prentice and Clarence J. Grifin, New York, defeated G. A. Lyon and Irving C. Wright, 6—4, 4—6, 13—11.

Father and Son Doubles—Third Round

E. H. Burns and E. H. Burns Jr., New York, defeated G. T. and Timothy Putnam, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Seth E. Davenport Jr. and Seth E. Davenport 3d, New York, defeated Stanley Henshaw and Stanley Henshaw Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Donald M. and Malcolm T. Hill, Waban, defeated E. D. Toland and E. D. Toland Jr., Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

R. N. and Laird Watt, Montreal, defeated E. B. and H. R. Cornwall, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	83	57	.593
Rochester	79	63	.549
Baltimore	74	69	.517
Buffalo	73	73	.500
Toronto	73	74	.497
Albany	70	73	.490
Montreal	68	76	.472
Jersey City	55	86	.385

Results Aug. 25

Rochester 8, Toronto 4.
Buffalo 7, Montreal 6.
Albany 8, Baltimore 5.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	89	65	.584
Minneapolis	78	61	.561
Indianapolis	80	64	.519
St. Paul	70	70	.500
Toledo	64	72	.471
Louisville	63	72	.467
Milwaukee	61	77	.442
Kansas City	53	83	.390

Results Aug. 25

Kansas City 7, Louisville 2.
St. Paul 12, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 8, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 8, Columbus 6.

Wisconsin Open Tennis

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Milton Rushl, of Milwaukee, won the Wisconsin open tennis championship here recently when he defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., the national junior champion, in straight sets. The scores were 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. The women's singles title went to Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., who won from Elizabeth Kettler, St. Paul, 6—3, 6—3.

Education

Endings in 'ible'

Our Living Language Series—28

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH there are not so many words ending in *ible* as there are in *able*, we can use the same logical principle of association to learn the *ible* words that we used for the longer list in *able* given in Lesson 25.

Any root form that ends, ever, in *ive, ition, i/y*, will also have *i* in its *ible* form.

serrify, terrible
horrify, horrible, horrid
extensive, tensile, tension, ostensible, ostensibly
comprehensive, incomprehensible, apprehensive, reprehensible, prehensible
digestive, digestible (note that digestant, however, has *a*)
offensive, defensive, indefensible
sensitive, insensible, sensible
The words insensate, sensation, have no *ible* form
receptive, perceptive, deceptive, imperceptible, all add *i-forms*. But acceptable, accept being a complete word, adds *able*.
corruptive, eruptive, disruptive, corruptible, incorruptible
patience, compatibility, compatible (last two words have short *a*)
reflexive, flexible
direct, dirigible. (A *dirigible* can be directed. An ordinary balloon cannot. *dir* in this word is pronounced like *dear*)
correct, corrigible
neglect, negligible
In *dirigible, corrigible, negligible*, what sound of *g* would the ending *able* give? conducive, reducible. Note that the *c* is sounded like *k*, in related words: educate, educable, ductile, production, induction.
force, forcible. What gives the *s* sound of *c*?
But note that *traceable* keeps *c*; therefore, it must add *able*.
Learn these two common words, *forcible, traceable*, by contrast.
crucible
irate, long *i*, long *a*. *Irascible* has long *i*; but *irascible* does not pronounce *c* like *k*, as in *rascal, rascality*. Why?

A *receptive* thought is one that receives easily; a *perceptive* student is one who *perceives* readily; that is, his powers of *perception* are well developed. A thing which is *imperceptible* is one that cannot be seen (perceived); as, an *almost imperceptible* narrowing of the roadway. A thing which can be corrected is *corrigible*, which cannot be corrected, *incorrigible*.

A negligible factor is one that can be neglected; that is, it is of little import; it is not important.

Review the *able* words of Lesson 25, together with this shorter lesson.

NEXT WEEK: Related to "Bed"?

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

WHAT SCHOOL?
—Before deciding, secure catalog of the progressive "Todd School for Boys." *Harmony Ideals.* Oldest in West. Note:—
TODD Fully accredited. 56th year. For boys 6 to 17. Men teachers, and house mothers. Shop. Pool. Horsemanship. All sports. G. A. W. or Auto Route 19. Visit. Hour from Chicago. For CATALOG write Rozer Hill, Principal. Box M. WOODSTOCK, ILL.

FORK UNION MILITARY ACADEMY
Fully accredited. Prepares for college or business. Able faculty. Small classes. Supervised study. Ideal Location. Lower School for small boys in separate building. Housemother. R. O. T. C. Fireproof buildings. Inside swimming pool. All athletics. Catalog 35th year. Dr. J. J. Wicker, Pres., Col. N. J. Perkins, H. M. Box X, Fork Union, Virginia.

ROXBURY
A Boarding School for boys, flexibly organized with instruction in small groups and personal attention to the needs of every student. Regular and wholesome school life, including sports and non-ath

Progress in Education

Money Put on What We Value

Horses or Humans?

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN 1833 the British Parliament voted an annual grant of $100,000 to be apportioned among the voluntary schools, most of which were managed by religious organizations. In 1839 Parliament voted $150,000 for the schools and $350,000 for the care of the Queen's horses. There had been little objection to horses in England but much to popular education. In 1807, when it was proposed in Parliament that the Government should establish a public school system, the opposition was vocal and the following was the line of reasoning:

"Education will teach the lower classes to despise their lot in life instead of making them good servants in agriculture and other laborious employment to which their rank has destined them; instead of teaching them subordination it would render them fractious and refractory as was evident in the manufacturing counties; it would enable them to read seditious pamphlets, vicious books and publications against Christianity; it would render them insolent to their superiors."

Friends and Foes

America has at various times been indifferent, if not actually hostile, to free public education for the masses. Not until 1705 did Virginia take the then advanced position Massachusetts had taken in 1642, requiring that "the master of the (apprenticed) orphan shall be obliged to teach him to read and write." The Governor of one colony looked upon the printing press as the product of Satan and the masses as machines for manual productive enterprise.

Throughout the colonial period education in America, as in England, was not considered the business of the state or the right of the masses. Even the church gave little attention to it. Thanks to the work of Horace Mann in Massachusetts, Henry Barnard in Connecticut and Rhode Island, Caleb Mills in Indiana, Ninian W. Edwards in Illinois, and of Galloway Pierce, Crary, Breckinridge, Wiley and Swett in other states, old ideas, prejudices, and fears were dissipated, educational activities and services increased, and the friends of education made happy.

Things Versus Thinking

In 1933 we are witnessing a revival in material production but serious retrenchment in educational service from kindergarten to graduate school. We are still in the post-war period. As in other like periods, our public has concentrated its attention upon things other than schooling. What Cubberley said of the Revolutionary War period fits our day: "Political discussion and agitation had largely monopolized the thinking of the time."

Business Up

In 1933 taxation, the tariff, deflation, inflation and reflation are everywhere discussed along with the price of wheat, cotton, copper and "United States Steel Common." Armament, disarmament, unemployment, public relief, and a host of economic, political and social questions have the headlines. We are making material things—automobiles, tires, steel, and textiles. We are clearing forests. We plan to enlarge our navy and to build roads. Shall we not also build men and women fit to cope with the problems of coming years?

Education Down

In 1933 libraries, recreational activities, adult education, the teaching of illiterates, guidance, personnel work, home economics, art, music, and other avenues for the productive use of increased leisure are being curtailed. We read that one university has dismissed 47 members of its faculty, another 38 and another 50. The University of California at Los Angeles will not undertake graduate work this biennium. To do so would mean that "it would have to be subsidized by other departments." Each curtailed service has its Horace Manns of today who rise in defense while Dewey's educational philosophy is being attacked, schools crippled or closed, school terms shortened, classes increased in size, teachers assigned to double duty. We think we are saving money! Are we? Or will the money we save on education go to pay for jails and reformatories, for probation officers and detention homes, and for poor houses, poor relief and policemen?

In 1933 the newer educational services like the newer additions to faculties suffer the brunt of the attack. Intrenched studies and traditional departments are not subjected to the epithet "fad." Teaching of these studies and in these departments is seldom called "a racket." Is this attitude the result of reflective thinking in the field of education?

Horace Manns of 1933 Protest

In 1933 a Frank, a Hutchins, a Strayer, a Rosier, a Rogers and a Fefauver rise to protest and to interpret the meaning and value of education to bewildered patrons, perplexed public school boards and harassed boards of education and boards of governors of colleges, universities and state school systems. To listen to their reasoning might save some essential educational services, but we do not always reason in periods when we have felt war and depression.

Many who read this have witnessed a Century of Progress, Chicago's exposition to the world of the advancement that has taken place in science, industry, and invention from 1833 to 1933. Millions of dollars have been expended. A magic city has been created to show the world that the automobile has displaced the ox-cart, that electricity can serve men in a thousand ways, that telephone and radio and efficient systems of production, distribution, transportation, and research now serve the whims of man and lift labor from his shoulders.

Shall we neglect the epic theme of progressive education? Shall we allow the edifice of our free public education to totter and to fall?

The answer will depend upon the understanding and the unselfishness of those upon whom education must call for financial support—the taxpaying public, upon the degree to which we desire to preserve our democratic institutions, and on our faith in the wisdom of Washington who in his farewell address to the American people, written in 1788, said: "Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Child Artists at Work in Mr. Van Perrine's Informal Classes at Maplewood, N. J.

The Parent

Teaching "Please" and "Thank You"
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dear Friends:

For some time I have wanted to express my gratitude to the contributors of the Parent Column. It has rendered a valuable service to our family in the guidance of two little girls. No doubt, all parents find the problems pertaining thereto various and numerous, but thanks to the Parent Column, the solution has been given us.

It is to be assumed that all parents foremostly desire to teach those placed under their care the benefits of right over wrong. In the endeavor to do this, our family has tried to keep the Golden Rule uppermost in thought. When there seems to be a manifestation of unkindness, the child is asked whether she would like to have some little boy or girl say or do that to her. This surely eliminates the unhappy thinking and creates a desire to do right. It may seem necessary to repeat these questionings many times some days, but it invariably helps the child.

When the children, now aged four and two, began to talk, there arose the need of teaching them "please" and "thank you." It was realized this must become a part of their thinking. The thought came that a drink of water was asked for more often than anything else during the day. As soon as both of them started to say words, neither was allowed a drink until the "please" was forthcoming. It took only one or two refusals before the lesson was learned. The younger child has said it beautifully now for some months. Thus the humble drink has served to teach them that "please" accompanies all requests.

The children are being taught to esteem our Monitor, and our little four-year-old enjoys "Snubs" along with all the other thousands of children living over the civilized world.

(Mrs.) M. R.

Daddy Cooperates
Coolidge, Ariz.

Dear Editors:

For several years now, we have enjoyed the Parent Column. I feel I am a much better mother now than I was before, and I send my little offering with a wish that the column may long continue.

When a mother's efforts in overcoming some disagreeable little habit in her offspring have not met with success, the father with a little tact may sometimes clear up an annoying situation.

Our child at the age of 3 persisted in sucking his thumb. I tried divers methods to induce him to quit, but the habit grew stronger. Then daddy took a hand. Sonny Boy was always on hand for his usual "ride-away," which was a source of delight to his baby heart.

If a thumb was poked surreptitiously in Sonny's mouth, the wise parent kissed him, then gently but firmly lifted him to the ground, with a thorough explanation of his conduct in language a 3-year-old could understand. Then daddy would "ride away," repeating a wish that he had a little boy to ride with him.

The child always wept bitterly. Daddy never scolded, but never relented to childish pleading. In a surprisingly short time the thumb sucking was discontinued. Other little problems were overcome by the same method.

Depriving the child of some anticipated pleasure has always had more effect on our little ones than corporal punishment, which, thanks to the Monitor, is a past issue in our home.

(Mrs.) H. L. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Western Horses, by a Pupil of Mr. Perrine's Informal Art Classes.

Artist Invites Children Into Yard

The Result 'Is Something to Wonder About'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

A RECENT display of children's work at the Grand Central Art Galleries, proved of uncommon interest in its exemplification of the freshness of vision that youngsters bring to the expression pictorially of the beauty that is close to their daily experience. The great variety of pictures shown were done in the informal art classes that have been conducted for some time past by Van Perrine, N. A., at his studio in Maplewood, N. J.

It all began when Mr. Perrine moved from Manhattan to New Jersey because building operations had cut off his light in Washington Square. In the new scene Mr. Perrine decided that there should be no means employed to keep the children of the neighborhood at their distance. So he sowed no grass in the yard, doing away at once with the need of "Keep Out" signs. Then he added an inconspicuous swing or two and set up other little baits for the juvenile fancy. Finally he sketched awhile in his yard each day. The children gathered, looked, and were attacked by sketching enthusiasm when he indicated that chalks and paper were at hand, if they felt inclined to try picture making.

In a day or two Mr. Perrine was waited upon by a delegation of parents, representing some 20 children of the neighborhood. After he had admitted that his motives had been selfish in attracting the children, in that he was curious as to extent of their impulses toward expression, it was agreed that he should set aside an hour to instruct them. The results were in this summer's showing. He declares that he has learned much from these children, though they may have learned little or nothing from him.

Mr. Perrine's teaching is entirely calculated to build upon the child's natural urge to express something. He does not attempt to change the processes of that expression in the individual. Rather does he seek to help the child to make those processes more effective. He believes that the whole impulse toward expression resides in the child's deep affection for something. This impulse cannot be taught or imparted, but it can be guided and developed.

His aim is to help them to see beauty and order in the little community of their daily experiences. These children, from 3 to 12 years of age, want to come. Nobody is there by compulsion. As they make their experiments with pencil and chalks, it becomes evident that each child has his or her own characteristic rhythm of line, and the teacher is at pains not to disturb this element.

Mr. Perrine's aim is to prove that it is as easy to form good habits as bad, and so the children early acquire a notion of doing dood work. They make pictures out of what they are all thinking about—the weather's changing effect on a scene, the spring blossoms in the orchard, the changing lights of late afternoon. Children find themselves with feelings and thoughts about these matters that they must communicate. One girl did a picture at night in her room showing how the trees looked in the dim light outside. A girl who had lived in the west felt impelled to draw pictures of horses in action, and incidents of life on the plains.

To share, Mr. Perrine says, is a natural inclination with children, and only when their offers are persistently refused do they "shut up like a clam." They have remarkable abilities to pass experiences and impressions along through the graphic arts. This impulse is a positive thing, like the manifestation of affection.

Mr. Perrine believes that a child is in touch with a great harmony when he has this impulse to give, and that there must be no disturbance of the individual's pattern. The child thus often captures the essence of a thing, and sets it down with a simplicity and purity that is something to wonder about.

FASHION SCHOOLS
United States

1 and 2 year courses, also an intensive 6 month course are offered by the
Modern School of Costume Design and Fashion Arts
Send for New Catalog
FALL TERM begins Sept. 18th
295 Huntington Ave., Boston

HOME STUDY COURSES—United States

"Here it is! My first."

"I believe I owe a great deal to the Newspaper Institute, for without the training you so conscientiously equipped me with I would not now be able to say: 'Here it is—the first one.' I am mailing you, today, a copy of my first novel, 'Hungry Hollow.'"

Dr. Benjamin B. Milnes,
2620 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

How do *you* know *you can't write?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It *is* seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments, just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men with 182 years of newspaper experience behind them are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York
Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, August 26.
Miss
Mrs.
Mr.
Address.....
(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 69H363

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING
United States

KINDERGARTEN and PRIMARY TRAINING
40th year Accredited Progressive 2-year diploma; 3-year certificate Graduates secure interesting positions. College and Student residence on beautiful North Side Fine social spirit Limited classes. Fall term Sept. 18.
CHICAGO TEACHERS COLLEGE
Dept. C—304 Wrightwood Ave., Chicago

DANCING

Fanchon and Marco
Beginners and Professional training—Day and Night classes—Arts, Drama, Vocal, Dance, Radio, and Music courses.
SCHOOL of the DANCE
6600 SUNSET BLVD... HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Ernest E. Ryan
School of Dancing
Announce the
Opening of Fall Classes
in
Ballroom Dancing
the week of Sept. 18
CHILDREN'S CLASSES
HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES
ADULT CLASSES
Teaching all the smart new dances and Ballroom deportment.
Circulars on request.
607 S. Western FEderal 1443
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SOCIAL TRAINING
United States

SOCIAL COUNSELING
A cultural program developing Poise, Charm and individuality through social counseling. Private and class instruction. For circular write to
HENRIETTA ROBINSON
Box 326-L Scarsdale, N. Y.
543-Fifth Ave., New York City

MILITARY SCHOOLS

FISHBURNE
MILITARY SCHOOL, Accredited. Classes average 7. Graduates now in 40 leading colleges without entrance exam. Riding. Public Speaking. Every boy on a Team. Swimming Pool. 53rd year. Visit. Write for Catalog.
Col. M. H. Hudgins, Box S, Waynesboro, Va.
MILITARY SCHOOL

FLORIDA
MILITARY ACADEMY
Unusual educational advantages at moderate flat rate, $800 includes tuition, board, laundry, all uniforms, ordinary medical attention, trips, etc.—no extras. Golf course, open air swimming pool, surf bathing. Delightful climate, magnificent modern plant. Strict attention to preparing boys adequately for colleges. Booklet on request. Address:
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
New York Office: 122 Greenwich Street

BUSINESS

BURDETT COLLEGE
FALL TERM (Day) September 5
(Evening) September 18
Courses: Accounting, Business Administration, Secretarial, Shorthand, General Business, Bookkeeping, Finishing—Marketing and Advertising subjects included. Individual progress. Placement service. Send for catalogue, day or evening.
156 Stuart St., Boston, HANcock 6300

BUSINESS
United States

Learn Business
as handled by practical business men. Individual, small group instruction—to develop individual efficiency through an understanding of sound principles and correct practice. All Commercial Courses. Write for catalog.
Sawyer School of Business
8th and Flower Sts. Los Angeles, Calif.
Westwood Village Los Angeles, Calif.

GODDARD SCHOOL of BUSINESS
ACCOUNTING, SECRETARIAL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ART
FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 5TH
ERNEST J. GODDARD, B. C. S., Director
619 STATE ST. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Send for Catalog.

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses. Commercial Art; also Costume Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standards, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
728 So. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif.
1717 N. Vine St. Hollywood, Calif.

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. Starts any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.
THE GREGG COLLEGE
6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

Fall Term Opens September 5
We have frequent opportunities for placing our graduates throughout the Metropolitan districts. Business subjects intensively and thoroughly taught. Teachers with vision and understanding. Reasonable tuition and board. 45th year.
The Merrill Business Schools
Stamford and South Norwalk, Conn.

BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
FALL TERM
Opens Sept. 5
Business Administration, Accounting, Secretarial and Stenographic Courses. Special courses for the college trained.
SEND FOR BULLETIN OR VISIT THE SCHOOL
334 Boylston St., Boston
Cor. Arlington St.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

FRYEBURG ACADEMY
4 HOURS FROM BOSTON
Exhilarating Sports in White Mountains
PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE
General and Commercial Courses
Directed work and play for boys and girls
$500 COVERS ALL EXPENSE
ELROY O. LACASCE, Headmaster
Box M, Fryeburg, Maine

SEABREEZE PRIVATE SCHOOL
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA
Boarding and day school, girls and boys. Winter tourist department using home school books. Large northern faculty. College preparation. Grades 1 to 12. Music, Art. Catalog
HENRY E. AYLWARD
Headmaster
P. O. Box 5575

CUSHING
An Endowed New England Academy. Moderate rates. High standards of preparation for college and life. Specialization in art, music, and dramatics. Separate units for boys and girls. Well coached sports for all. 59th year. Catalogue.
CLARENCE P. QUIMBY, Prin.
Box 32, Ashburnham, Mass.

THE FONDEROC SCHOOL
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor and Chicago Leader.
Grades, kindergarten, nursery. Bus service, Evanston to Winnetka and near-by Chicago districts. Glenna L. Griffith, Prin.
DAY SCHOOL ONLY
2328 Central St. Tel. University 3045
EVANSTON
ILLINOIS

CLAIRBOURN
A COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL AND BOARDING SCHOOL
COEDUCATIONAL
College Preparatory
Sports: Swimming, Riding Under Sports Director
Upper and Lower School
Cor. Huntington Dr. and Sunny Slope
Telephone HU. 3144
BOX NO. 201 PASADENA, CALIF.

Altadena Foundation School
ESTABLISHED 1923
Co-educational Day School, Nursery, Kindergarten Through Fourth Grade, Music, French, Art and Dancing.
Fall Term Begins Sept. 11
Aim—A Firm Foundation in Character, Manners and Academic Knowledge.
1158 BEVERLY WAY STERLING 7661
Mrs. Hazel S. Johnson, *Director*
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

Happy Children
enjoy a pleasant growth in study and play amid delightful homelike surroundings at this boarding school. Their ages: girls 4-14, boys 4-10. Thorough education. Individual care and instruction. Carefully prepared meals. Supervised outdoor activities. Payments monthly. Suburban advantages. One hour (22 miles) from New York.
Write for Catalogue Now.
LOUISE M. CARR, Pd.B., B.Sc., Prin.
FORNACHON HALL
RIDGEWOOD NEW JERSEY

DRAMATIC ARTS
United States

Emerson College of Oratory
Four-year degree course. Public speaking, radio address, drama, literature, psychology, education. Coed. Summer session 54th year.
Harry Seymour Ross, Dean.
30 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

The Sutton School of Singing and Dramatic Art
Two-year Diploma Course in Dramatic Art. Class and Private Lessons—Day and Evening
GLADYS SUTTON, Director
331 Presser Bldg., 1714 Chestnut St., Rit. 4449
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Fully equipped Little Theatre under professional direction.
Send for illustrated catalogue. Dept. M
Mrs. LELAND POWERS, Principal
31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

COEDUCATIONAL

SUNNY HILLS
The doorway to happiness for children from infancy through Junior high. A year round progressive country school. Separate nursery school unit. Wise character development and family life. Catalog. Mrs. Ellen Q. Sawin, P. O. Box M-293, Wilmington, Delaware.

Solid Foundation
The building of character and the unfolding the latent abilities are the natural results of our time-tried educational methods. Here the student comes in contact with masters well qualified to lead and inspire youth. A wholesome homelike atmosphere is happily combined with finest cultural influences. Located in the country, 11 miles from Boston.
COLLEGE PREPARATORY
THAYER ACADEMY
Sturr D. Southworth, Headmaster
BOX C, BRAINTREE, MASS.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

MISS FARMER'S SCHOOL *of* COOKERY
Classes for beginners and advanced work in cookery and household technique. Four and Eight Weeks' Training for home and business. One Year Course. Expert instructors. Daily practice. Send for Catalog M.
MISS ALICE BRADLEY, Principal
10 Huntington Ave. at Copley Sq., Boston

RADIO

RADIO
Eastern announces the opening of its 20th season for both Day and Evening classes on Sept. 12th.
Courses are offered in radio service, television, public address, marine operating, broadcasting, and aviation radio.
Write for illustrated folder.
EASTERN RADIO INSTITUTE, Inc.
Dept. M, 220 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

DAY SCHOOLS

The Brimmer School
69 BRIMMER STREET, BOSTON
Girls from Beginners' Class to College. Boys through Fourth Grade. College Preparatory and General Courses. Excellent record for College Preparation. All sports. Write for catalogue.
MABEL R. CUMMINGS, Principal

COEDUCATIONAL

FOUR of the girls' swimming team enjoying a practice sprint. Excellent equipment and many opportunities for inter-class as well as inter-school contests add to the interest in and benefits of sports at The Principia.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI
UPPER SCHOOL · LOWER SCHOOL · COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS COEDUCATIONAL

Book Reviews and Literary News

What Money Talk Means

Dollars and Sense, by Irving Brant. New York: John Day. $1.50.

THIS is one of those handy books of explanation that the John Day Company has specialized in. It lives up to the John Day standard. Mr. Brant, an editor, has compiled in question and answer form an explanation of a thousand and one puzzles that have been befogging the American mentality these several years past on the subjects of war debts, inflation, money, hoarding, the budget, gold, currency, devaluation, tariffs, balance of trade et al. He hit upon the idea for two reasons. First, financial news is "the most absorbing topic before the country." Secondly, it is being published in financial language, which, he thinks, is so difficult to understand that a book was necessary to translate it "into the American language."

Now this is by no means an easy task. Otherwise somebody else would have tried it before Mr. Brant. Economists of the academic type would say that it is an impossible task. Almost every answer that Mr. Brant provides in his sections on money subjects affords room for argument. The reason is that the answers are dependent upon a variety of qualifications such as "other things being equal," "ordinarily," "normally," "in the long run" and so forth. Moreover, they are trimmed of several specific qualifications for the purpose either of terseness of language or facility of understanding. It is difficult, indeed, to drive a straight line, as does Mr. Brant, through the forest of economic phenomena.

* * *

Leaving aside such answers, one wonders whether some of the questions and answers illuminate the facts at all. Mr. Brant asks, "Why was the United States forced off the gold standard?" The question itself might be debated, as most authorities, American as well as foreign, agree that the United States left the standard voluntarily, that is, as an act of policy. Mr. Brant's reply to his own question is, "Gold hoarding." Some would say that this was the occasion, rather than the cause, of the lapse, since the United States had already survived several drains on her gold reserves sucessfully, and since, as Mr. Brant himself says, the Federal Reserve System, viewed as a whole, not as a collection of separate reserve banks, had not been forced to dip into its basic metallic reserve in meeting the public demands for gold. What happened was that the United States wished to free itself from the check against monetary manipulation which is contained in adhesion to the gold standard. This freedom was sought so as to reverse a disastrous fall in the general price level.

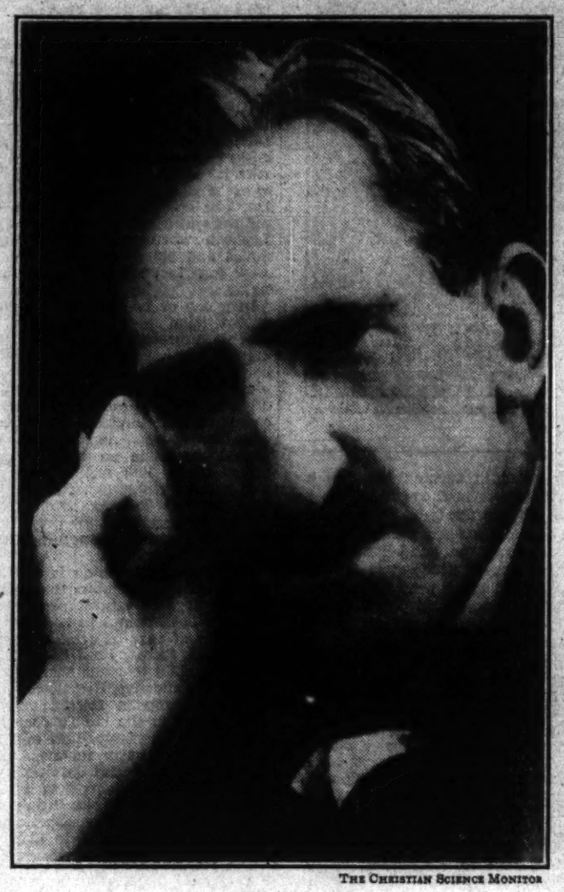
The chapter on inflation will also cause debate. Mr. Brant says that the effect of inflation is to raise prices. Is that the way to put it? Doesn't inflation mean a rise in prices? Mr. Brant, in answering the question, "What is inflation?" gives this lame explanation: An abnormal increase of money or bank credit, greatly above the amount needed to carry on business at an existing level. Inflation, however, is a matter of the turnover quite as much as of an increase in money. And the latter part of the explanation is meaningless without some mention of prices. Inflation is admittedly a thorny word to define. But the general idea back of it would perhaps be better understood by saying that it is such a change in the amount or quality of money or bank credit as to result in an increase in the general price level.

* * *

Economics is an inexact science, and three-quarters of it seems to be psychology. Mr. Brant has taken his courage in both hands in this book. If he had aimed at precision, he could not have achieved it, in the nature of things. What he has done is to provide a compendium of information which will help a people who are struggling to understand the background of subjects which are now premier in everyday reading. He has succeeded here. The background is solid enough in general to be recommended. It is full of merit, indeed, on such subjects as NRA, war debts, tariffs and taxation. He punctures scores of misconceptions that have become crystallized in the mental makeup of the average American. For instance, he shows that there has been no cancellation of war debts. He restates the fact which the country at large still refuses to believe, that one can collect the war debts only by taking goods and services.

Besides giving his readers the benefit of his comprehensive knowledge, Mr. Brant makes them a present of his convictions, which seem to be 100 per cent pro-New Deal. The alternative, he thinks, is a simpler life, "with more people living on the land and going without the comforts and luxuries of the modern world."

H. B. ELLISTON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FREDERICK NIVEN

Domestic Heroine

Mrs. Barry, by Frederick Niven. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

IN "Mrs. Barry," Frederick Niven has written the story of one year in one woman's life, and created a piece of concentrated unity, beauty and sympathy.

Mrs. Barry's situation was the product of world depression. It was difficult, but by her quality of self-discipline she made it fine. She was the daughter of a gentleman farmer and the widow of a "sugar king." At 47 we find her living with her little boy in a three-room and kitchen apartment in one of the poor parishes of Glasgow. Her father had left her some excellent old furniture and a farm that went to the mortgagee. Her husband's business had been wiped out when cane sugar had to submit to the competition of French beet sugar, and on the heels of that the City Bank in which all their savings were invested had failed. There had been months after she lost her husband when Mrs. Barry could hardly see the way to buy the next meal, but now with two lodgers, one only transient, to be sure, but the other a Siamese student who was likely to stay for years, she was getting along.

* * *

The story lies in the character of Mrs. Barry. With everything around her pulling down her standard of living, she was keeping it up. Her little boy was not allowed to use the slurred speech of their neighbors. Their meals, plain to the utmost and eaten in the kitchen, were daintily served. She might have to polish the boots of her lodgers but no one ever saw her clinging to the doorknob and gossiping with them like the proverbial landlady.

Neither did anyone find her complaining, or see her weep, or hear her boast of former grandeur. Moment by moment she kept life comely for little Neil and instructed him in gentle ways, and what is more, she extracted joy out of living.

In the mingled light and shade of her existence in the Shipping-Parish Mrs. Barry found fresh difficulties to face. Neil's clothes, for example, wore out, and she had no money to buy new ones. The resolution and the dignity with which she carried out a visit to one of her girlhood friends and came home with a bundle of second-hand clothing is dealt with so delicately by the author that it is only on reflection that a reader gets the full force of the wrench to Mrs. Barry's pride.

* * *

There are many merits in this book. One could be enthusiastic about the author's ability to visualize and create so real, so modestly heroic, inherently gay and patiently self-disciplined a character as that of Mrs. Barry. From the time we come upon her kindling the fire at 5:30 of a gray October morning until we part with her on the last page, at the same hour a year later, when she has put her affairs in the best order she could, committed her boy to the finest orphanage she could discover, and designed herself to the malady that has been gradually coming upon her, Jean Barry has shown herself a woman one would be proud to know.

Mr. Niven's conception of Mrs. Barry, excellent as it is, would have been of small literary value if he had not also been able to convey it adequately. He is realistic in his treatment. Though he does not smear his background about on his pages, he does not gloss over the poverty and decadence of the surroundings in the Shipping-Parish. With all the temptation in the world to sentimentalize Mrs. Barry and little Neil, he has kept himself from it. One feels in him a complete realization of his theme and his setting, and as complete a competence in conveying that realization reticently, humorously and harmoniously.

Vermont Rhythm

A Mountain Township, by Walter Hard. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

WALTER HARD'S poetized gems of Vermont folklore, assembled under the title, "A Mountain Township," are obviously the fruit of years of affectionate, understanding acquaintance with Vermont people and the idioms of their thought as well as of their speech. One by one his poems have been appearing in the Manchester Journal and the Rutland Herald and, as Dorothy Canfield Fisher says in her Introduction to the collection, they are best read as they were first told by old Vermonters, and first written by Mr. Hard, with an interval of living between. Yet if one insists on reading the book straight through from cover to cover, at a sitting or two, one gets a pretty comprehensive view of a Vermont village and its people.

"I see Walter Hard's got a piece in the paper," one of his neighbors might say, and that is what we may call them, "pieces." They are as formless as much modern poetry, and to many ears they may not possess even rhythm. But the author himself finds in them "a kind of Vermont rhythm," and has sought, apparently, to express in these irregular, broken, yet continuous lines the way a Vermonter thinks; possibly, too, the way the country looks up through Bennington and Rutland counties.

One reader may see in them Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River Anthology" moved eastward; another thinks of Robert Frost's "North of Boston"; still another, reading "The Elm at the Crossroads," finds in Walter Hard something of the feeling for New England village history that Amy Lowell had. This does not mean that Walter Hard is an imitator, but simply that, like those other writers, he has a passion for types of character in their native settings, and his own gift for recording their idiosyncrasies.

For the most part the poems are stories that have long been going the round of the village store, the church shed, the sewing circle, wherever two or three have exchanged yarns. In a page or a page and a half, they contain a shrewd character sketch and end with a thrust of Vermont wit. The satiric thrust completes the character sketch, tells the story and is the point and purpose of the poem. When that has been told there is nothing more—no spinning out in deductions or imaginings. Like the Vermonters, the poems are terse, dry, concentrated. They make one think, just as the Vermonters who told the stories and the Vermonters who listened did much thinking, but the vocal expression of that thinking is as concise as Calvin Coolidge's.

The poems range all the way from burlesque to tragedy and describe "a sleepy village in a peaceful valley," unfolded to a friendly, occasionally sentimental eye. Once in a while a poem just fails to come off, but these may be forgiven for the sake of Ella Wheeler, who opposed any changes in the village because the newcomer who proposed it "ain't lived here more'n 30 years," or the Romanticist, who was thus accused:

"Lin, I don't believe you could tell the truth
Even if y'tried."
Lin looked surprised and a little hurt.
"Yep, I could do it."
He chewed a straw a minute.
Then, pleased with a new idea, he added,
"And I would if I could ever think of it."

Or D. Galusha, the storekeeper, who asked $3 cash, $2.50 credit, for a pair of pants.

"You see," he'd say,
"If the feller fergits to pay his bill
I figger I don't lose so much that way."

These are some of the jokes that have become bywords in the village. With these are other poems that are deeper, grimmer or more tender.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request. The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 350 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, finely printed books, foreign books, children's books, Bibles and devotional books. Catalogues and bibliographical information sent on request.
BUMPUS

EMMA DUNN is proving to thousands that every thought we think is expressed in the voice—in her book (revised and enlarged).
THOUGHT QUALITY IN THE VOICE
based on her articles in The Christian Science Monitor. Cloth bound $1. Address, Emma Dunn, Security-First Nat. Bank, 6777 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. Order by mail only.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Dog-Day News Items

AT FIRST we thought it was news . . . "More than two years ago," said the letter from Mr. John Macrae of Dutton, "I attended one of those delightful Dutch Treat Club luncheons. Sitting at the left of its witty and distinguished president was my newfound friend, Captain Willemse. At Captain Willemse's side sat Mr. Alfred Knopf, the publisher. I must confess that after hearing Captain Willemse speak that day I had a feeling of covetousness against my friend Knopf. However, I honestly confess that I did not raise a hand to get Willemse on my list."

The millennium, we thought, is here . . . Macrae is boosting a Knopf author . . . We dug up from the latest pile of books Captain Willemse's "A Cop Remembers" . . . The imprint was Dutton . . . Since Macrae didn't raise a hand, we conclude that either the Captain insisted on joining the Dutton list, or Knopf handed him over . . . For Macrae goes on:

"Somehow this good captain, a delicious story-teller, and myself came together, naturally, in a friendly way. Many times Captain Willemse has visited my house and dined with me and delighted me for hours and hours. Sometimes until past 3 o'clock he has talked to me about some of the things that happened to him from the time he was a little boy in Holland, through the wonderful experiences he has had in America, and especially with the New York police. I do not know any man in any part of the world with the knowledge of the police equal to that of Willemse."

It just happened, you see, like art . . . Publication date, Aug. 29.

* * *

Our notion of a holiday for a blurb writer is to be told off to announce an H. G. Wells book . . . The author has done your work as well as his own . . . Macmillan is publishing, Sept. 1, "The Shape of Things to Come," a history of the world for the next century and a half . . . Here is what, according to Wells, the next 60 years will bring to mankind:

1940—Another and Final World War.
1945—Era of Crime.
1950—"Relaxation" of British Empire.
1950—The Raid of the Germs.
1960—Disruption of the American Republic.
1968—Great Land-Slip in British Isles.
1990—Emergence of Genuine "World State."

What the following 90 years will produce Macmillan is keeping secret.

* * *

"When a seasoned critic like Compton Mackenzie throws his hat in the air," cries Houghton Mifflin, "there is generally some reason for it" . . . No doubt; but what is the reason? . . . This particular cheering section, which includes also Richard Aldington, Gerald Gould and L. A. G. Strong, has been organized to celebrate "The Wooden Doctor," by Margiad Evans . . . But what we want to see is a book that has not been recommended by Mackenzie and Gould in England, or by Phelps and Morley in America . . . That would be news.

* * *

Here's a newsy item from Stokes: "No Second Spring," which has won the $20,000 International Prize Novel Competition, is the first novel Miss Janet Beith has submitted for publication . . . But she has written other novels which, we are assured, she destroyed as not meeting her self-imposed standards . . . That used to be the usual method for writers; we're glad to see it coming back.

* * *

The Southern Literary Institute of San Antonio, Texas, asks our aid for its "story roundup," which is "an effort to gather and compile as many as may be possible of the unpublished and unknown incidents and anecdotes entering into the great saga of the building of the Southwest" . . . Not that we have a reputation as a roundup expert; merely that it seems some of the pioneers have migrated with their stories . . . We hope this reaches 'em.

* * *

And what news do you think our office neighbor, M. J. T., sends us from Bangor? . . . It's a post card of "Winter Time in Maine" . . . "Just in case you are hot, here's this," she writes . . . And in the margin, "Silly, isn't it?" . . . You took the words out of our mouth, M. J. T.

Swales and Scarlets

Haven's End, by John P. Marquand. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THE interlacing history of two families through 300 years furnishes the material for John P. Marquand's novel of a Massachusetts seaport town.

"Haven's End," the story of the Swales and the Scarlets, is related in the form of 12 episodes, each one a complete short story, and each one laid in the time of a historical crisis. The frame which binds the episodes together is the town called Haven's End—a Massachusetts town north of Salem, at the mouth of a great river, a town where factories have supplanted shipyards, a town that Mr. Marquand, who has already written a notable book about Lord Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, knows and loves.

Within the town stands the Swale house, and in and around that is enacted the major part of the story. On the opening page the Swale house is being offered for sale at auction; on the last page it goes—a house that $100,000 could not rebuild—for the feeble sum of $10,500. Between those pages lie three centuries of Swales and Scarlets.

"I am the Swale mansion," the old house says. "Before there ever was a house or town, a Swale was magistrate of this township. Whether my paint is old or new, I stand for something indefinable, not to be attained by gold, though gold may make it fair. I stand for something which bears a dozen names—and none of them is right—which many hate, but which only the greatest do not envy."

* * *

Pride, aristocracy, culture, breeding, manners, noblesse oblige, intolerance, toryism — by all these names the Swale house, and the Swales themselves, epitomised something that struggled against the Scarlets, plain men, money makers, plebeians, solid and kindly, whose new shoe factory at the foot of the ridge topped by the Swale mansion typified the commercial vying with the aristocratic, the new vanquishing the old.

When the town was first planted Capt. Richard Swale, a gentleman's son from Norwich, England, was magistrate, and Goodman Scarlet was an Indian trader. Richard Swale was a tall man, with a thin, hard face, a long nose, and deep, dark eyes. The Swale features persisted for 300 years, just as did the bluff, stocky florid look of the Scarlets. The first Swale and the first Scarlet disagreed about the way to treat the Indians, and Scarlet was flogged at the whipping-post for criticising the magistrate.

Two generations later Micah Swale was sent off by his grandfather to Quebec, in order to break up his love affair with the daughter of a Scarlet who kept the tavern. The ship Micah was on went down, but Micah escaped to become the famous pirate, Captain Whetstone, who was hanged in Boston Harbor.

When England was making French molasses contraband in her colonies, and New England ports were evading the law and growing rich in rum, molasses and slaves, Daniel Swale shipped as a cabin boy. He became captain of a privateer, and made the family rich. It was he who built the great house at the top of Main Street, and it was he who was taken in by the too well-known Amaryllis Denby, and in spite of the warning of his first mate, Seth Scarlet, married her. Having done so, he stuck to his contract and made a lady of her.

* * *

In the years before the Civil War there was a Swale who believed that the law requiring the return of runaway slaves must be enforced, and sided with a slave-catcher against the whole town, but finally paid off the slave-catcher out of his own pocket.

Again, in the panic of 1893, there was a Swale who closed his factory without heed to the sufferings of his mill hands, and at the same time paid out of his own pocket the liabilities of the savings bank because he had been hoodwinked into signing a statement that the bank was sound. Noblesse oblige!

It was the same Dennis Swale who opposed a match between his daughter and the son of his life-long enemy, John Scarlet.

"The town is changing," he told his daughter. "We've stood for something that's sinking down. Once we were Haven's End, and it's the Scarlets now. They are changing it to suit themselves. I've seen them putting their hands on everything. Do you think I want a Scarlet walking in my hall and looking at my portraits?"

In the end Dennie Swale gave in like a gentleman and let his daughter marry a Scarlet, on condition that the motor highway be kept away from his part of Main Street and that their son, if they had one, should take the name of Swale.

But the daughter and her husband did not live in the old house—Johnny Scarlet tried it, but he couldn't—and it was finally sold at auction.

The episodes are intensely dramatic and the author's keen feeling for the old town is unescapable. Realists who may complain at the exact dovetailing of the pattern in portraying the Swale-Scarlet feud through the centuries should be reminded that Mr. Marquand means it to be symbolical of the long struggle between the aristocrat and the self-made man.

W. K. R.

Amherst and Canada

Lord Jeffrey Amherst, a Soldier of the King, by J. C. Long. New York: Macmillan.

AMHERST, more than any other individual, was responsible for the fact that today Canada is a part of the British Empire. It was he who planned the military campaign which, after a series of victories at Louisbourg, Ticonderago and Crown Point, culminated in the dramatic capture of Quebec and, with it, the destruction of French military power in Canada. It was also Amherst who initiated the policy of religious tolerance which, later, kept the Canadians from joining the rebellion of the other American provinces.

Amherst, however, failed to dramatize himself and refused to play politics in an age when advancement rested almost wholly on political favor. For one period during his life a statesman—Pitt—ruled England, and during that period Clive was sent to India and Amherst to America, instead of the usual run of political appointees who disgraced British military history during most of the eighteenth century. Unfortunately for Amherst's fame, it was his subordinate Wolfe who commanded the British troops at the siege of Quebec and who, leading them with supreme courage, was—along with the great Montcalm—killed at the moment which became, in the eyes of history, the dramatic climax of war. Naturally, the actors who were then on the stage are thought of as the protagonists of the play.

The immediate reason for the production of Mr. Long's book was not, however, an attempt to restate Amherst's contribution to the growth of the British Empire, but rather to reappraise his life and character in the light of certain new source material discovered by the author. To be exact, the new documentary evidence consists of 17 chests containing more than 85,000 items of Amherst correspondence and memoranda which lay for nearly 140 years in the cellar of a country house in Kent. These letters throw most important light on Amherst's unhappy first marriage and on his youthful campaign on the Continent.

Unfortunately, Mr. Long has made little use of the opportunity which presented itself to him—his scholarship leaves a great deal to be desired. Taking, as an example, his references to Ticonderoga, one finds that almost every mention of the fortress, and of the battles which occurred there, is inaccurate. The fort is repeatedly described as built of iron—"the mammoth black iron fortress"—William Amherst's journal being given as the authority for this statement. An easily obtainable post card would, however, have dispelled this illusion.

Again, on page 76, Mr. Long states that Abercromby "made an insane direct attack on the fortress," although the Scottish general's famous defeat occurred several miles from the fort.

There are, in this book, many other examples of careless scholarship, inadequate historical training. The title itself—although explained in the preface—is unfortunate, since Amherst, a peer in his own right, was never addressed by the title of an inaccurate, if popular, song!

JOHN PELL.

Super-Nordic

Cecil Rhodes, by Sarah Gertrude Millin. New York: Harper. $3.75

Cecil Rhodes, by J. G. Lockhart. New York: Macmillan. $4.75.

NEITHER of these biographies, presumably, was designed to qualify as the "definitive" Life. Mr. Lockhart's, indeed, is only a miniature, one of Macmillan's Great Lives series. Mrs. Millin evidently has aimed at a portrait, rather than a formal biography. A distinguished novelist, she has adopted the subjective, the "creative" approach; whereas Mr. Lockhart, having not many pages to play around in, has merely summarized the story briefly and clearly. It is a difference of method: neither writer seems to have produced new facts or reached original conclusions.

Mrs. Millin, of course, views South African history at close range; and the figure of Rhodes has appealed to her imagination. She has employed a hyper-Stracheyan style that will surprise the reader of her novels. One feels a straining for staccato effects. But for all this insistence on short sentences the style is inflated: "In such nights, forgiving the hot, dull days, one dreams. In such nights, repeated over eight months, Rhodes dreamt" . . . "What was this South Africa of Rhodes' destiny? What those people flying before him, dark against a burning sky, and crawling back to kneel to him?"

* * *

But though her style may annoy you, you will find if you persist that Mrs. Millin did not doff her critical sense when she put on her rhetoric. In spite of some lush sentences, she has few illusions about her hero: "They say (it sounds well) that Rhodes brought to the Diamond Fields from his farm in Natal his digger's tools, some volumes of the classics and a Greek lexicon" . . . "The loneliness of Rhodes, his spiritual solitude, is mere romanticism . . . Apart from those phases of brooding and introspection natural to a man of temperament, he was dependent on company . . . He talked, (they sometimes say 'shyly'—it is the conventional thing to say about a big man) of what most human beings keep secret." Nor does Mrs. Millin hide her amile at the man who contended that "we are the first race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race," and who could bequeath his fortune, several times in succession, to various friends, with covering letters explaining that the funds were to be used to extend British rule throughout the world.

The central fact of Rhodes's career is of course the Raid. The Uitlanders no doubt had grievances, as Mrs. Millin and Mr. Lockhart agree, though Mrs. Millin does not take them too seriously. She testifies that "if one asks a moderate sort of Uitlander today if he suffered too much under Kruger, he smiles as the pageant of his youth passes before his eyes, and he says: 'Well, it wasn't so bad. The franchise and all that: what did we really care about the franchise? There'll never be such days again as the old Johannesburg days.'"

* * *

Yet Mr. John Hays Hammond, one of the four leaders of the Reform Committee who were sentenced to be executed (and were later released on payment of a fine) declared in an interview a few years ago that "the Uitlanders, though they furnished most of the sinews of trade and industry, were allowed no voice in the government and could not even obtain justice in the courts." Mr. Hammond in the same interview was positive in his denial that either the Reform movement proper, or the Jameson Raid which destroyed its chance of success, was undertaken in behalf of Great Britain. But Mrs. Millin considers that the evidence given at the Enquiry makes a good *prima facie* case against Chamberlain.

The world is not yet weary of debating the character, aims and achievements of the Super-Nordic who gave himself, according to Jameson, 4000 years in human memory. Both these books, then, the portrait and the summary, must have a public waiting.

L. A. S.

Sailor as Debunker

A Million Miles in Sail, by John Herries McCulloch. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

CAPT. CHARLES C. DIXON'S recollections of a million miles of deep-water voyaging in windjammers extend over the last half century of the sailing ship era. Mr. McCulloch presents the story much in the skipper's terse, salty style. The million-mile "voyage" begins in Nova Scotia, the region that inspired the designation, "wooden ships and iron men."

The book unreels a series of yarns as varied and as interesting as the moods and wonders of the sea. Captain Dixon's first venture before the mast was in the Erin's Isle, commanded by his father. He was among the first to reach the scene of the famous eruption on Krakatoa that wiped out the island of 18 square miles and left only a vast volcanic submarine crater in its place.

The volume gives Captain Dixon an opportunity to "debunk" general beliefs about several things pertaining to the sea. For instance, the skipper never found the equator the terribly hot place land-tied folk are led to believe it. The iron man from Nova Scotia, who should know, says he has never known the equatorial region at sea to be as hot as places ashore; he sailed across Neptune's mythical boundary line 51 times. Legends about man-eating sharks he tames down by recollections of codfish that were more ferocious.

The story also deals with other interesting subjects: "shanghai-ing of seamen, America's first problem with racketeering; the Sargasso Sea; icebergs; missing ships, and long ocean races in full-rigged ships. A collection of sharp photographs showing ships and the sea in contrasting moments of tempest and calm add color to the account of Captain Dixon's million miles of sea adventure.

Louis Bromfield in Person

The Farm, by Louis Bromfield. New York: Harper. $2.50.

IN "The Farm" Louis Bromfield has written a novel that sounds frankly autobiographical. Four generations of an American family, covering the period from 1815 to approximately the present time, are presented with such affectionate and intimate detail that no reader could ever be convinced that they are not the author's own people, or that the boy Johnny, through whose eyes much of the family history is viewed, is not Mr. Bromfield himself.

This parallelism, at least, is given out by the publishers, that Mr. Bromfield, like Johnny Willingdon, spent the first 18 years of his life in Ohio, that he planned to combine writing with farming on land that had belonged to his family since the first settlement, that the war interrupted his work, and that when he returned from overseas he went into a newspaper office.

The novel tells about the Ohio part of his life, and back of that about the men and women who lived on the farm from the time when Colonel MacDougal, the last man to leave Washington as it was being burned by the British in 1814, rode in from Maryland to carve a new paradise out of a wilderness.

* * *

The MacDougals, the Fergusons, the Van Essens and the Willingdons, and all the in-laws, make a great throng of characters, many of them dealt with in detail. They are the author's family album, suggestive in material and in mood, but with more continuity in treatment, of the novel with which Glenway Wescott made himself known, "The Grandmothers."

Among the chief actors in this pageant of Ohio life is the Colonel, who sought to bring eighteenth century culture into a frontier settlement, and came with a library and a great cherrywood bed to choose a house site and live as a gentleman landowner on the farm he was to create out of a forest. The Colonel and his frivolous young wife lived in comfort in the house they built at the top of a hill, for they had brought a fortune with them from the Chesapeake. It was the Colonel's son-in-law, Jamie Ferguson, a Scot from Pennsylvania, who became the real farmer and the builder of a typical Ohio village. Jamie, who was Johnny's grandfather, is the second great figure in the chronicle. Side by side with him is Maria, his tiny wife, who ruled the house as he ruled the farm and in his day made the place a center for a throng of children, grandchildren, nieces, nephews and all their kin and in-laws. As the child Johnny remembered it, that was the great era in the history of the family and in the history of Ohio.

It was the time before the town had dominated the country and before business had dominated the town. It was the time when Jamie Ferguson's qualities—his romanticism, his energy, his sense of responsibility to the community, his belief in democracy—were able to find legitimate expression. It seems, in Mr. Bromfield's eyes, to have been the Golden Era, for, he says, "there were no 'great industrial kings' or any 'high-pressure salesmen' or bankers who were 'omnipotent'. There was no overproduction. There was no starvation." In short, the country was neither too old nor too new, but exactly right.

* * *

Yet not exactly right, he would add in qualification, because there already were New Englanders. Upon New Englanders he places the blame for the disappearance of this Utopia—New Englanders in their own section and all the New Englanders who settled the middle West. It was old Jamie's conviction that New England, with its peddlars, its little shopkeepers magnified into big business men and its politicians with the ideals of shopkeepers had corrupted democracy. About the Essex Junto, business, the beliefs and teachings of Hamilton and a considerable number of somewhat recent presidents and senators Mr. Bromfield expresses an opinion which seems to be his own, and not at all complimentary. "The Farm" is not only a family history but a social and economic history of Ohio—representative in a measure of the entire country—and both the family history and the comments on social and economic trends are strongly personal.

This is something new in Mr. Bromfield's writing. The wistfulness and the warm affection with which he writes this time about the men and women who cleared and tilled the Farm, founded a vigorous family and gave their thought and labor to the building of a township are quite unlike the cool detachment with which he has carried through most of his studies of human nature, though he shows in this work, just as he always does, an absorbing interest in each character as a specimen apart from personal relationships.

There is almost no plot in "The Farm." It is really a succession of character studies, linked together by the Farm, whence they emanated or to which they come by marriage. Nevertheless it conveys a sense of moving forward. It is pretty sure that many readers will like it better than some of Mr. Bromfield's novels that have more story interest, because of the ardor of the mood, and because of that ardor a certain loveliness has been added to his usual lucidity and incisiveness.

SMITH & McCANCE
5 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON
Opposite Boston City Club
Old BOOKS New
Foreign and Domestic Periodicals
LIBRARIES BOUGHT
Established 1885

"Meet Me at the Monitor Pavilion"

Two Conversation Rooms at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair are especially arranged for conversing, writing and resting. These make the Pavilion an ideal place for meeting friends. In addition, there is a Christian Science Reading Room reserved for quiet study.

The Pavilion contains three features of interest to every Monitor reader—a graphic display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and exhibits of circulation and advertising activities.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.

The Best about Books Scotland
GRANT & MURRAY'S
Highlands and Islands Series
Write for complete list.
GRANT & MURRAY Ltd.
126 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH

The Home Forum

Jamaican Year

THE chill, mist-laden northers of winter have passed, and the floods of rain are tempered by southerly winds and by stillnesses when a foretaste of the heat of summer steams up from the sodden earth. The birds feel the change and are restless, singing already of the spring. The Indian cattle feel it, and every morning sees new calves stumbling behind their mothers toward the pen, small white bodies, long thick legs, drooping ears, black noses and large black eyes which do not yet understand. A week will make all the difference to them. Then they will have become true antelopes, poised for a moment with knees and ankles together, immense ears spread, black nostrils flaring, and a sudden movement will send them flying across the green pastures like a flock of herons rising from a marshy pond. In the guinea-grass pastures the mares, clean-skinned, soft-nosed bays, come whickering out of the shoulder-high grass, followed by furry brown mule-cubs, all legs and ears. And one day the gray kingbirds, which have spent the winter in hawking insects and lizards and humming birds about the vines of the veranda, are seen no more. Great flocks of bobolinks, black, brown and white, smother the guinea-grass for a few hours on their way north. Blue and chestnut swallows linger an evening on their journey; and out of the south come the collared swifts as big as doves, and the towering, crying night-hawks.

The rain slackens reluctantly. The trees have been awaiting the change; and, long before the soil is dry, the broad leaves of the great fig tree which wraps that tall cotton tree in a network of fusing, throttling roots, turn yellow and flap lazily down to the grass. The road, which was hidden by green branches, is bordered now with skeleton trees hung with wistaria-like tassels of mauve or with stiff spikes of red fingers, and the flamboyant trees of the garden are ablaze with color. The cotton tree blossoms with browny-purple mallow-flowers, scarcely to be seen on the naked gray crown of branches a hundred feet up the straight, prickly pillar of trunk. The sweet moan of the pea-dove fills the days like the voice of the spring, "Long day come, come, come"; and in the moonlit nights the barn owl flaps in great circles high in the sky, crying noisily, while in the pastures below the lights of fireflies blink in green thousands and the moonies with their twin headlights blazing wheel up and down, lighting the grass beneath them in their booming flight. Shabby swallows hang their mud cups under the eaves of the big house, the solitaire fills the mountain forests with his burred whistle, and there in the heart of a big wild pine growing on the rotting stub of a tree, the chestnut partridge-dove broods two white eggs. Over his head the plant which gives him shelter thrusts up a huge spike of hard blue flowers, surmounting three broad bracts like pink blotting paper.

* * *

Many of the wild pines which grow parasitically in the armpits of the trees are shooting stiff candelabra of flowers as hard and as simple as sealing-wax; and, clinging to the trunks, small delicate orchids are spreading penciled, intricate blooms. A shade of yellow is creeping over the grass. The cattle sweep a white-walled square of grass, leaving it a dull ochre with the brown earth showing between the roots. The ponds, some of them green with floating rush, others a glory of sky-blue water-hyacinth, quiver and shrink from the touch of the hot wind. Across the harsh pale green of the sugar-cane creeps a semi-circle of men and women, bent double to the cutting, leaving behind them the scattered cane-tops to bleach in the vertical sun, and the straight line of white road across the flat land smokes under the wheels of a never-ending stream of ox carts, mule carts and lorries, carrying cane to the rumbling, tooting mill. The ponds of the cattle pens are drying, being cleaned, being rammed, and across the pastures drifts the wordless chant of the workers to the beat of the ramming-sticks thudding in time.

The birds still sing joyously in the cool dawn—the harsh chant of the mockingbird, the sweet song of the gray thrush, the warble of the black-masked yellow-throat who plays the wren's part in the brush; but by noon the heavy hand of the sun has been laid upon all, and only the reiterated "meeow, meeow" of the sparrow-small ground-dove stirs the thick air and is smothered in its thick folds. A blue haze of bush-fires fills the air, and the nesting goes on with terrific concentration. Young kling-klings are splashing and squeaking in the shallows of the ponds, but their parents are building again in the crown of a tall coconut palm. Cuckoo-blackbirds are leading immense squealing families from their communal nests under the wasps' hive, and on the underside of a breadfruit leaf a dull green hummingbird is sitting on her thimble of plantdown and spiderweb. Her husband has deserted her and is hanging on invisible, booming wings, scissoring his two long, curving tail-feathers with delight as he probes each creamy stephanotis trumpet with his long red bill. On the ponds the chestnut and black jacanas patter over the lily-pads which do not sink under the tread of their long-toed green feet, and behind them run minute balls of brown fluff which scramble out of sight under the leaves at a note of warning. And the startled grebes slip from their floating nests, hoot to their chicks who scuffle across the water to the arched tent of the mother's wings, where they crouch while she dives into the friendly water.

* * *

Then the rain comes, white thunderheads climbing up the sky and the voice of the rain muttering across the valleys. You may see the rain falling above the scorched plain, trailing below the clouds like a gray veil which shrinks from contact with the earth, dried before it touches the ground. But the air is cooling, drops patter on the leaves, the dust is laid, the soil drinks deeply, the cracks in the earth close and little runnels form on the hillsides and trickle into the sink-holes which bore down to underground streams in the soft limestone. Now the cotton tree bursts into bronze leaf, and the fruit of the plum trees fills and ripens, so that by night the trees are a scuffle of feeding fruit-bats. But the heat remains unrelieved. A hot, brooding stillness hangs over the sea, the heavy dullness that precedes a thunderstorm, multiplied a thousand times. This is the storm weather of late summer. Sometimes the trades push through it and break it up in torrents of rain, sometimes the pent-up energy of months of vertical sun bursts its bonds and rushes upward in a wild, swirling vortex which is the hurricane.

Already the collared swifts have disappeared, and now the birds of passage return in numbers treble those that went northward. Orange and black orioles stop a day on their way across the seas, the swallows pass through, ducks stop for an hour before pushing on. It rains every day in the mountains, the sky is gray, the wind blustery; and, on such days when the wind is from the south, the sea is far more marvelous than the land. As far as the eye can see, the sea is peppered with the flitting black forms of birds, looping low over the waves, in and out of the troughs, so as to avoid something of the force of the wind, frail warblers, sturdy blackbirds, and families of nighthawks careless of the weather. Sometimes the warblers alight in thousands on a ship to rest, panting jewels, blue and white, gray and yellow, black and salmon; and then, before they are half-breathed, the irresistible call shakes them again from their refuge to weave their way south against the wind, frail specks of courage filling the narrow gray space between the sky and the sea.

The winter birds are returning, the gray kingbirds pouring southward in thousands from their last stopping place among the leafless pecan groves of the Gulf Coast, black and white warblers so tame as to enter houses, and that stesely arrow the pigeon-hawk who stoops at swallows over the open grass. The belted kingfisher rattles above the mountain ponds, hovers on slaty wings and plunges down into the smooth water; and, when the sun sets, the caves, the trees, the eaves of houses all cast forth streams of squeaking, flittering bats which dodge on angular black wings into the sky which gleams green and gold, copper and blue, with a sunset such as only these islands know.

J. S. Bratten.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

If the return of manuscript is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One Year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month... 75c
Single copies, 3 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
Foreign
14 pages $c - 24 to 30 pages 8c
16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.
United States
14 pages 3c 24 to 30 pages 4c
16 to 22 pages 3c 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES
Washington: 1321-23 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Pacific: 605 Market St., San Francisco.
Southern California: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
European: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London
Paris: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
Berlin: Unter den Linden 69A.
Geneva: 18 rue du Mont Blanc.
Rome: Via Fontanella di Borghese 28
Vienna: Reisnerstrasse 41, Vienna III.
Australasian: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 106-104 Queen Street Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York 500 Fifth Ave
Detroit 3-101 General Motors Bldg
Chicago 333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami 1229 Ingraham Bldg
St. Louis 1975 Rwy. Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City 409 Nat'l Fid Life Bldg
San Francisco 625 Market Street
Los Angeles 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle 824 Skinner Bldg
London 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris 3, Avenue de l'Opéra
Berlin Unter den Linden 69A
Florence Via Magenta 15

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right is declined or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
New England: 107 Falmouth Street Boston, Mass.
Eastern: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Central: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Western: 911 Van Nuys Buildings, Los Angeles.
European: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
Christian Science Quarterly

Sea Garden

The moon is a yellow sunflower
Rising out of a meadow of mold,
Climbing up fences of island and reef,
Looking into a garden of gold.

In the first cool tinge of the evening,
When sea-fragrance gathers new zest,
Out of the east, rising big as the sun,
It reaches far into the west,—

Showing borders of billowy sweet grass,
Dotted with bulbs of old rocks,
Alive with jewel-weed fishes
That dart out from under green docks;

Sprinkled with drops from the Dipper,
Harrowed with winds from the sky,—
A garden as blooming on midwinter nights
As gardens on shore in July.

—Wilbert Snow, in "Down East." (New York: Gotham House, Inc.)

Mushroom Gathering

It was Sunday afternoon. Jess Mortimer and Deborah were walking across the paddock towards the farm; they had walked beyond the Mortimers' land, over neighboring pastures, looking for mushrooms. Jess was carrying the mushrooms in his handkerchief, knotted up. Deborah had an armful of spindle-leaves, the berries and leaves a lovely dying pink. She had no success with mushrooms. Jess had told her how to walk about the field and how she would know a mushroom when she found it. "A mushroom's real white or else a bit brown. You'll see 'em shining a long way off. And underneath they're pink or pinky-black if they're gettin' old. I'll show you one and then you'll know better." She watched him roam about the field, how he turned sharply and knelt down, as though he scented the mushrooms. She wandered off, saw something white in the grass, gathered it and went back to him. "Ah, that's only an old puff," he said. "I trompie on 'em, I do. They're no good." He showed her the mushrooms he had gathered, the flat white mushroom with beautiful pink under-gills that he called fryers, the tiny half-grown buttons like globes of satin, and the big, thick-stalked kind that were best for stews and ketchup. She marvelled because he knew so much. He told her how they grew best in warm wet weather and under the moon. They separated again and she came back to him with her hands full of toadstools. "You can throw them away," he said. "Some folks eat 'em, but . . . I don't think I s'll start." She was disgusted with herself because she knew nothing. "I'm a fine mushroomer and no mistake, I am," she said. "Why can't I find them?" And finally coming across the paddock she had been so sure of success until he had told her she was gathering blue-legs.

"Well, blue-legs or whatever they are, I will say I gathered something some good," she said. . . .

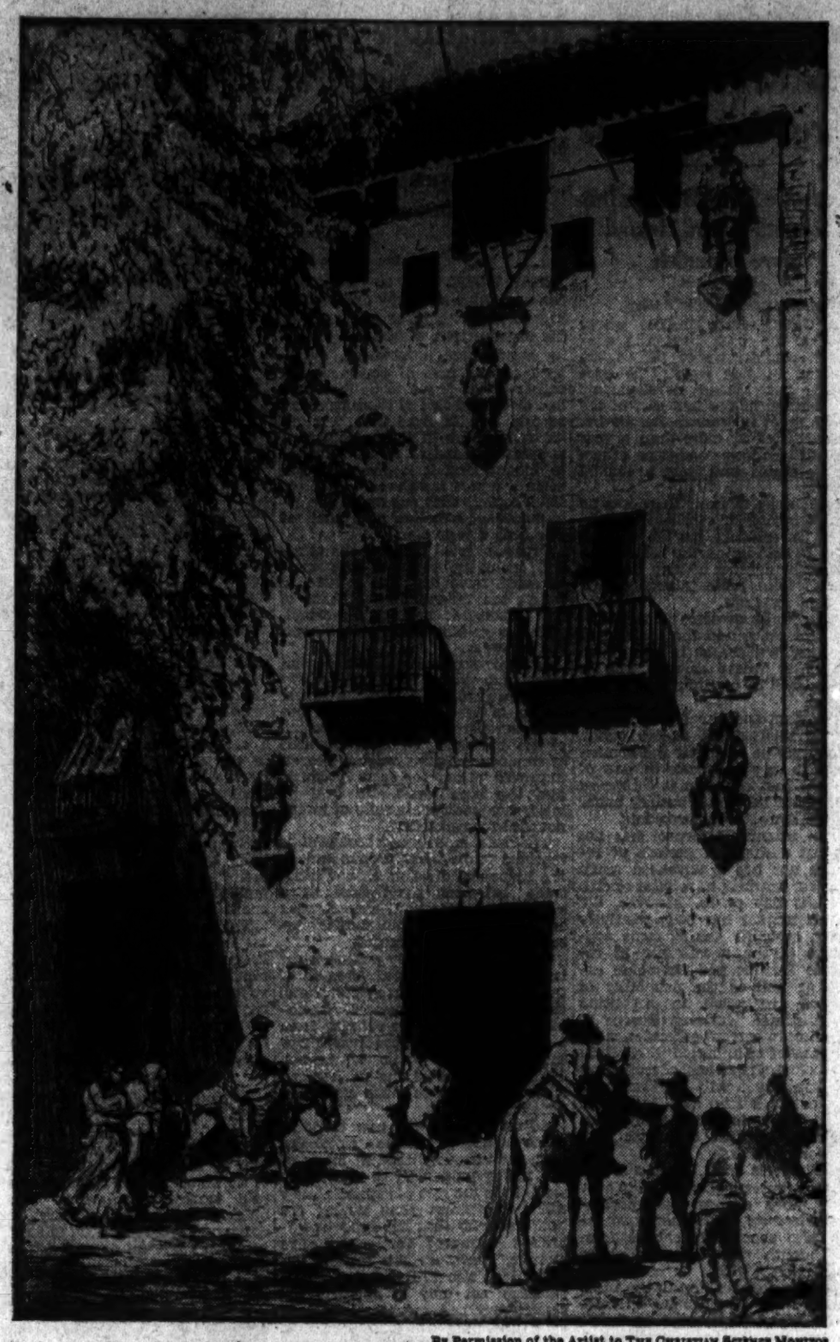
They walked slowly toward the house and Jess opened the paddock-gate and locked it again when they had entered the farm-yard. A black rough-haired pony came across the paddock and looked over the gate. . . .

"I've got to milk," said Jess at last. "Bring him a mite o' bread after tea."

She gave the horse a final caress and then followed Jess across the farm-yard. The sun was dropping quickly, the tops of the barns and stacks catching the yellow light and throwing longer and larger shadows across the yard. Above the pond the tall, black poplars caught brighter sunlight, their pale leaves burning and flickering, and in the spinney the yellowing elms were vivid against the dark green firs. Beyond the spinney a mist was whitening thinly across the lower fields in spreading pools, the bright colours of trees and hedges, the colours of leaves and hips and haws and spindle-berries fading in the falling light. It reminded Deborah of a piece of description in one of Mrs. Arbuthnot's poems. She stopped suddenly and looked back over the fields, admiring the colours.

"It's just like a bit of poetry," she said.

Jess laughed and they went into the kitchen.—H. E. Bates, in "The Fallow Land." (London: Jonathan Cape.)



By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

Casa del Tiros, Granada: From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay.

THOUGH Mr. Lionel Lindsay is an Australian artist, he has been a world figure in etching since he made a series of plates in Spain in 1902-4. These Spanish subjects, and others he has made since, taken with a noteworthy group of things done in his home country, have won for Mr. Lindsay a place in many international shows. Marked is the local color in "Casa del Tiros," with its indication of brilliant sunlight and deep shadows. The national flavor of the scene is strongly conveyed in the treatment of the figures; for the artist is so sensitive to the Spanish note that he gives you that in its fullness where a less responsive interpreter, coming from the other side of the world, might carry into his work more than a little hint of the people and the atmosphere of his home clime. Rare is the ability to convey a sense of movement in figures as Mr. Lindsay has done, a manifestation of his knowledge as well as of his intense observation. There is no sense of a frozen attitude in these men, women and animals, but a feeling for the lines of progression, of transition from point to point of action in continuity. In the treatment of the feathery tree foliage is to be felt an emotional response, and an ability to express that response directly, with no intervention of labored formula methods. These delicate branches seem to be swaying ever so lightly in the sunshine. Again, it is to be noticed how reticently Mr. Lindsay has indicated the texture of the wall of the house, just by putting down in shorthand, as it were, the traceries of shadow.

Reading for Delight

Too fast we live, too much are tried,
Too harass'd, to attain
Wordsworth's sweet calm, or Goethe's wide
And luminous view to gain.

And that brings us within sight of our theme.

For one of the consequences of this modern malady of ours is that the gracious things which lend to life and human intercourse the beauty of serenity and comeliness are gone, or on the wane. "The wisdom of a learned man," wrote the author of Ecclesiasticus long centuries ago, "cometh by opportunity of leisure," and not wisdom only, but grace, and gentle breeding, and amenity, and poise come so, and only so. And leisure (which is not to be confused with empty time, but which is time through which free, life-enhancing currents flow)—leisure in these days is something to be sought and cherished as a rare and priceless boon; leisure to think, and talk, and write, and read—lost arts else, all of them. "John Wesley's conversation is good," said Dr. Johnson to Boswell once, "but he is never at leisure. He is always obliged to go at a certain hour. This is very disagreeable to a man who loves to fold his legs and have out his talk, as I do." The sainted John Wesley in the rôle of a modern "hustler" is a little humorous, and Samuel Johnson did a certain amount of work himself. But an age that loved, on occasion, to fold its legs, and have its talk out, and its book out, and its delightful familiar letters out, may not have been one hundred per cent efficient (in our devastating modern phrase), but it did have shelter to grow ripe, and it did have leisure to grow wise, and more than our own driving, restless period, it did possess its soul. "He hasteth well," wrote Chaucer, whom business could not make dull, "who wisely can abide," and we first learn to live when we

. . . claim not every laughing Hour
For handmaid to (our) striding power . . .
To usher for a destined space
(Her own sweet errands all forgone)
The too imperious traveler on.

"We are great fools," says Montaigne: "He spends his life in idleness," we say, "I've *done* nothing today!" What! Have you not *lived*? That is not only the most fundamental, but the most illustrious of your occupations.

Our salvation, then, lies in the refusal to be forever hurried with the crowd, and in our resolution to step out of it at intervals, and drink from deeper wells. "Il se faut réserver une arrière-boutique, toute nostre, toute franche"—"we ought to reserve for ourselves an *arrière-boutique*, a back-shop, all our own, all free, in which we may set up our own true liberty and principal retreat and solitude." That is Montaigne's ripe, leisured wisdom, and in that *arrière-boutique* the wish: "I hope, y-wis, to rede . . . som day," may find accomplishment.—From "Of Reading Books," by John Livingston Lowes. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Det inre i motsats till det som hotar utifrån

[Immanent versus Imminent]

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

GUDS andliga lag är alltid närvarande för att befria oss från all fara. Vi kunna knappast finna ett mera övertygande bevis härpå än i Skriftens berättelse om de tre unga männen, som blevo kastade i den brinnande ugnen i Babylon. Enligt konungens ord "vägade [de] sina liv för att icke nödgas dyrka eller tillbedja någon annan Gud än sin egen Gud". Det måste hava upprests en skyddsmur mellan dem och lågorna, eftersom det enda som förtärdes av hettan var deras bojor.

Fångarna insågo vilken situation de stodo inför. De hade blivit befallda att närvara vid invigningen av den bildstod, som Nebukadnessar låtit sätta upp, och dödsstraff var stadgat för dem som ej efterkommo påbudet. Det fanns ingen tvekan å deras sida, intet försök att slingra sig undan, ingen fråga om att låtsa lydnad såsom ett medel att undkomma. I samma ögonblick som de beslöto att helt förlita sig på Gud, fingo de bistånd av Andens lag, som har företräde och makt framför en skenbar materiens lag. I deras egna hjärtan, deras tänkande, låg seger eller nederlag, och genom deras orubbliga lydnad för det första budet blevo de tillförsäkrade andligt beskydd.

"Den immanenta [inre] förnimmelsen av Sinne-makt förhöjer Sinnets härlighet", skriver Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] å sid. 209. Ordet "immanent" kommer från latinet, och några av dess betydelser äro "oskiljaktigt förbunden med", "inneboende". Vilket starkt fäste äger då icke människan, eftersom hon lever i Gud och endast är omgiven av odödlighet och harmoni. Guds allmakt och allnärvaro äro hennes för att återspegla och fröjda sig över. Hon uttrycker intet som icke är hälsa, ty Gud är hennes liv. Emedan Gud är oändligt god, är trygghet tillförsäkrad varje andlig idé i Hans universum.

I detta välsignade rike finnes intet ont, ingen förtärande eld. Människan i Faderns skapelse behöver lika litet prövas som skaparen Själv. Det är till det mänskliga medvetandet, vilket drömmer om materie och om sinne i materien, som uppvaknandet tyckes komma på olika sätt. Den jordiska erfarenheten är ett ständigt tillfälle att endast godtaga såsom verklighet det goda och att förkasta dess motsats såsom overklighet.

Hade de hebreiska ynglingarna väntat med att erkänna Andens allenavälde, tills de blivit kastade i lågorna, så hade resultatet mähända blivit ett annat; men de förhindrade en olycklig verkan genom att icke erkänna möjligheten därtill, eftersom all orsak tillhör Gud och därför även all verkan.

Ett annat adjektiv, "imminent", är likaledes lånat från latinet, men har betydelsen hotande, överhängande. Det användes vanligen för att antyda en annalkande fara. Oftast väcker bruket av detta ord farhågor, och det är från sådan fruktan, som Christian Science räddar det mänskliga sinnet. Denna Vetenskap har såsom en självklar sanning fastslagit det faktum, att om fruktan är fullkomligt utdriven, kan det onda vi väntat oss icke inträffa. Christian Scientisten strävar att hålla sitt tänkande i så nära överensstämmelse med det gudomliga, att han genast avvisar varje frestelse till fruktan med avseende på nuet eller framtiden.

De unga män, som det berättas om i Daniels bok, måste hava helgat sitt liv åt den ende sanne Guden, som de dyrkade, för att kunna hava varit i stånd att taga ställning för det rätta så villigt och så fast. Vad finnes väl att frukta med en sådan Gud att älska? Eftersom Hans armar omsluta oss i dag, är det väl tänkbart, att de skulle dragas undan i morgon? En Guds lag, som är verksam i dag, kan för evigt anlitas för att vidmakthålla fullkomligheten i Hans skapelse. Gud hotas icke av fara från något håll. Lögnen om en djävul, som kan undkomma Guds lagar, trotsa och kullkasta dem, bevisades av Mästaren vara utan grund.

Kärnan i villfarelsens argument är att det finnes intelligens och substans i materie, och Mrs. Eddy har formulerat ett fullt täckande motargument med dessa ord (*Science and Health*, sid. 468): "Det finnes intet liv, ingen sanning, intelligens, ej heller substans i materie. Allt är oändligt Sinne och dess oändliga manifestation, ty Gud är Allt-i-allt."

Medvetet eller intuitivt måste de unga männen, som ädragit sig konungens missnöje, hava känt till dessa fakta, genom vilka hettans våldsamhet kunde omintetgöras. Är av hängiven förberedelse måste hava legat bakom deras trohet mot Gud, det allsmäktiga goda. Materien hade för dem intet liv, varmed den kunde undertrycka deras egen ovärderliga förnimmelse av andlig tillvaro. De kände ingen fruktan.

Världen erkänner mer och mer, att orsak är mental snarare än fysisk. Den omedelbara orsaken till att de tre hebréerna blevo underkastade det svåra provet var materiellt mental; den var ett motstånd mot den sanning de hyllade. Beslutet att verkställa det fysiska straffet, som Nebukadnessar förordnat, var framtvingat av hat och okunnighet om den gudomliga idén; därför var det först och främst i det andligt mentala riket, som befrielsen måste sökas. Fullkomlig säkerhet uppnåddes endast genom fullkomlig förtröstan på Gud, det goda. Genom att underordna sig den andliga lagen vunno fångarna rätten att upphäva den materiella domen, vilken förklarade, att döden hotade. Deras tillflykt var i gudomlig Kärlek.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom föriaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

At Midnight

See, yonder, the belfry tower
That gleams in the moon's pale light—
Or is it a ghostly flower
That dreams in the silent night?

I listen and hear the chime
Go quavering over the town,
And out of this flower of Time
Twelve petals are wafted down.

—Frank Dempster Sherman. Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Immanent Versus Imminent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S spiritual law is present to deliver from all danger. A more convincing proof of this could scarcely be found than in the Scriptural account of the three young men thrown into the Babylonian furnace. In the words of the king, they had "yielded their bodies, that they might not serve nor worship any god, except their own God." There must have intervened between them and the flames a barrier, since only their bonds were severed in the heat.

The captives were aware of the situation that confronted them. They had been commanded to attend the dedication of the image set up by Nebuchadnezzar, and the death penalty was pronounced on those who ignored the decree. There was no faltering on their part, no equivocation, no question of their feigning obeisance as a means of escape. At the moment of their decision to rely wholly on God they received the support of the law of Spirit, which has precedence and authority over a seeming law of matter. In their own hearts, their thinking, lay victory or defeat, and by their unswerving obedience to the First Commandment they were assured of spiritual protection.

"The immanent sense of Mind-power enhances the glory of Mind," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209). The word "immanent" comes from the Latin, and some of its meanings are "inherent," "indwelling." What a stronghold is man's, since he lives in God, with only immortality and harmony encompassing him! The omnipotence and omnipresence of God are his to reflect and to enjoy. He expresses nothing but health, for God is his life. Because God is infinite good, security is granted to every spiritual idea in His universe.

In this blessed kingdom there is no evil, no destructive fire. Man of the Father's creating does not need testing any more than does the creator Himself. It is to the human consciousness, dreaming of matter and of mind in matter, that the awakening appears to come in different forms. Earthly experience is a constant opportunity to accept good only as reality, and to reject its opposite as unreality. Had the Hebrews waited until they were cast among the flames to acknowledge the supremacy of Spirit, the result might have been different; but they forestalled a bad effect by disavowing its possibility, since to God belongs all cause, and therefore all effect.

Another adjective, "imminent," is borrowed as well from the Latin, but with the meaning of threatening, menacing. It is generally employed to indicate an approaching peril. More often than not its use would arouse apprehension, and it is from such fear that Christian Science rescues the human mind. It has established as axiomatic the fact that if the fear is completely eliminated the formerly anticipated harm cannot follow. The Christian Scientist strives to keep his thinking so closely conformed to the divine that he promptly negatives any temptation to be afraid concerning the present or the future.

The young men of whom the story is told in the book of Daniel must have been consecrating their lives to the one true God whom they adored, to have been enabled to take the stand for right so readily and strongly. What is there to fear with such a God to love? Since His arms are about us today, is it conceivable that they will be removed tomorrow? A law of God, effective today, can be eternally invoked to maintain the perfection of His creation. God is in no danger from any source. The lie of a devil which can escape God's laws, defy and overthrow them, the Master showed to be without a basis.

The kernel of error's argument is that there is intelligence and substance in matter, and Mrs. Eddy has framed the retort adequate in these words (Science and Health, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

Consciously or intuitively those who incurred the king's displeasure must have known these facts with which to annul the violence of the heat. Years of uplifted preparation must have stood behind their loyalty to God, omnipotent good. Matter had for them no life with which to quench their own priceless sense of spiritual existence. They were not afraid.

The world is gradually accepting cause as mental rather than physical. The immediate reason for the subjection of the Hebrews to the ordeal was materially mental; it was antagonism to the truth to which they had given allegiance. The determination to produce the physical effect ordered by Nebuchadnezzar was impelled by hatred and ignorance of the divine idea; hence it was primarily in the spiritually mental realm that immunity had to be sought. Complete safety was attained only by complete trust in God, good. By subscribing to spiritual law, the captives won the right to cancel the material decree, which declared death to be imminent. Their sanctuary was in divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Enchantment

On the late summer hill, the everlasting
Blows whitely among the green of junipers.
Star-moss blooms on rock; a cowbell stumbles
Over the ridge; the grasses scarcely stir.

Prone upon the earth's warm shoulder, faring
With the planet eastward toward the stars, I see
The wings of birds like a pattern of shadow, weaving
A spell of flying loveliness over me.

Frances Frost.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christ Jesus." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and A gust the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Limp Leather Pocket Editions
of
SCIENCE and HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY
Price $5.00 a Copy
are now supplied without extra charge with the
Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings
in convenient supplement form. The Index fits snugly inside the back cover of the black and blue pocket editions, and may be used as conveniently with any other edition of the Textbook. The Index is not sold separately.

Pocket editions of Science and Health with supplemental Index are now on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms, or may be procured directly from the Publishers.

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: News and Comment

Wall Street Is Trying to Read Between Lines

Reason for Purchase of Government Securities by Central Banks

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Financial markets improved this week as the Government pushed the NRA drive and the Federal Reserve System pumped fresh funds into the credit reservoir.

Plans for stimulating consumer buying, especially from blue-eagle firms, went forward. Meanwhile, some lines of business gave further evidence of seasonal contraction, although the let-down continued leisurely.

The sudden revival of open market operations by the central banks, expressed in a $35,000,000 purchase of Government securities, found Wall Street trying to read between the lines for a glimpse of Washington's purposes. Whether it meant that actual currency inflation was to be held on its sidetrack or whether it was an answer to those who said commercial bank credit was inadequate were points open to conjecture.

Credit expansion through Federal Reserve channels has already created heavy excess reserves for member banks; the difficulty has been in finding work for these resources. In some quarters it is being said that current needs are for intermediate and long-term rather than short-term credit, and that the capital market, rather than the banks, is the logical source of such accommodations.

New bond issues have been very scarce, due partly to the public's speculative mood and partly, no doubt, to confusion resulting from the Securities Act. Short-term credit has undergone some expansion and would probably move faster if demand were greater and if banks were satisfied that risks involved were good. The Government's intention, it seems, is to fill the tank to overflowing, virtually forcing banks to find more profitable employment for their resources than is offered by gilt edge investments.

The undertone of sentiment in Wall Street remains against the possibilities of inflation. There have been reports that Washington would adopt more aggressive policies in this connection as a means of bolstering prices against seasonal sags; that it would use its powers to further the NRA's purposes.

The stock market, particularly, seems impressed with the potentialities of the situation, though so far there has been no departure from orthodox methods of obtaining the end sought.

During the shortened week the Standard Statistics-Associated Press 90-stock composite rose 4.4 points to 89.6 compared with the July peak of 96.9. In Friday's lively rise several leaders reached new highs for the year.

Wholesale Prices Fairly Steady For Week Ended Aug. 19

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor announces that its index number of the general level of wholesale prices for last week—the week ended Aug. 19—stood at 69.3.

When compared with the week ending Aug. 12 with an index of 69.4 wholesale prices showed a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The decline was due in the main to further recessions in the average prices of farm products and foods, and recent decreases in hides and leather products.

The gain of more than 1½ per cent in textile products was not sufficient to maintain the general price level.

These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the relative importance of each and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

The accompanying table shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending July 22, 29, and Aug. 5, 12, and 19, 1933.

	Week Ending				
	July 22	July 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19
All Commodities	69.7	69.2	69.2	69.4	69.3
Farm products	62.7	59.6	58.7	58.5	57.5
Foods	64.5	66.1	65.1	64.9	64.4
Hides and leather products	87.8	88.3	90.4	91.4	90.9
Textile products	68.3	68.4	70.8	72.9	74.1
Fuel and lighting materials	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.8	66.5
Metals and metal products	80.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8
Build'g materials	79.1	80.1	80.9	80.7	80.8
Chem and drugs	73.2	73.4	73.4	73.1	72.9
H'furnish goods	74.3	74.6	75.4	76.0	76.4
Miscellaneous	64.8	65.1	65.0	65.2	65.5

Investment Trust Average Rises 8.5 P. C. for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 2C—Investment trust securities resumed their advance during the last week. The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., stood at 19.02 as of Aug. 25, compared with 17.54 on Aug. 18, an advance of 8.5 per cent. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 15.79 as of the close Aug. 25, compared with 15.19 at the close on Aug. 18. The average of the mutual funds closed at 11.81, compared with 11.23.

Willys-Overland Activities

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 26—Willys-Overland Company receivers were granted permission by Judge George Hahn in United States District Court to build 2500 additional trucks and 2500 motors for International Harvester Company and to issue $900,000 of receivers' certificates to defray cost of production.

Weekly Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Standard Statistics Company reports that favorable dividend changes during the last week numbered 12, compared with 14 the week before. There were six unfavorable revisions, as compared with nine.

Cotton Exchange to Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange voted to close the exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, preceding Labor Day.

Farm Income Gain Estimated 40 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Aug. 26

PRELIMINARY estimates of aggregate gross farm income for 1933, as compiled by the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, indicate that farmers will receive approximately $7,280,000,000, or $7,500,000,000 including probable bounties for their products, an increase of almost 40 per cent over that of the preceding year.

While this estimate is tentative, being based on present forecasts of crop yields and recently prevailing price levels, it is believed to be conservative.

Renewed Selling In London of The American Dollar

Also Falls to Lowest in Paris in More Than a Month

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Pressure on the American dollar, induced by inflationary reports, continued during most of today's exchange market session, but was sharply relaxed toward the end, and the rate, which had touched $4.67, closed at $4.62 to the pound.

Continental selling of sterling in heavy volume caused an appreciation of the French franc from the opening at 81.87 to 81.65, but was followed by a late recession to 82.03 at the close.

The dollar's opening rate was $4.66, well under the New York close.

Gold reached a new high level for the year by leaping 3s. 2d. to 129s. 4d.

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The American dollar fell to 17.50 francs today (5.72 cents to the franc), the lowest quotation since July 20, in a heavily speculative and unofficial market. Sterling slumped likewise.

The dollar opened at 17.60 francs (5.68 cents), then sank to 17.50, and recovered to 17.70 (5.65 cents) on quick covering.

Yesterday's closing rate was 18.10 francs (5.52 cents) a loss of 32 centimes from the previous close.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, closed today with an approximate value of 69.01 cents, unchanged from yesterday, compared with 7-.05 cents a month ago.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prc.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	37c	36⅞c	35¾c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ½	1 @ 1⅛
4 months	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ¾	1⅛@1⅛
6 months	1 @ 1⅛	1⅛@1	1⅛@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	¾%
Short bills	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	⅝@ ⅞	⅝@ ⅞	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	129s 4d	126s 2d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17½d	17⅜d	27½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	6
Dallas	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia	3	Paris	2½
Amsterdam	3½	Rome	5
Athens	7½	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Riga	5½
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.64	$4.58⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.62	4.59	4.8665
France—franc	.0580	.0558	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2068	.1968	.139
Italy—lira	.0764	.0744	.0526
Germany—mark	.3450	.3380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1575	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0412	.0412	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2068	.2060	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0202	.0202	.0253
Greece—dr'chms	.0080	.0078	.129
Holland—florin	.5847	.5826	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2500	.2500	.1748
Norway—krone	.2325	.2322	.268
Poland—zloty	.1300	.1300	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.1412	.1412	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0400	.0400	.5083
Spain—peseta	.1205	.1174	.193
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2387	.268
Switzerland—franc	.2800	.2730	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0140	.0140	.0178

	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3187	.3187	*
Shanghai—dol	.2850	.2850	*
India—rupee	.3464	.3981	.3980
Japan—yen	.3760	.3752	.4984
Java—florin	.5700	.5700	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5437	.5437	.5078

	South America		
Argentina—peso	.3684	.3700	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0810	.0825	.1196
Chile—peso	.0875	.0875	.12185
Colombia—peso	.8550	.8550	.9723
Peru—sol	.1950	.1950	.2880
Uruguay—peso	.6900	.6900	1.0343

	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9587	.9537	1.00

	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2850	.2828	.4988

*Currency in China—cents per ——— dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Kelly-Springfield Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Kelly-Springfield Tire Company reports net loss of $744,267 for the first six months ended June 30, contrasting with net profit of $57,-101 in the first half of last year. The company said the recent loss was "due to the most severe price war in the history of the rubber industry, supplemented by generally unsettled business conditions prevailing during the first four months of the year. Operations have been on a profitable basis since April."

Cotton Market Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—An early advance of 10 to 12 points in cotton today was followed by reactions under southern selling and resulting. After selling off from 9.09 to 8.81 for December, however, prices held generally steady on trade and commission house buying. December closed at 9.88. The market was firm, net 3 points lower to 3 points higher.

Developments In The Grain Market Are Constructive

Domestic News Bullish but Reports From Abroad Are Bearish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—The wheat news of the week has been considered constructive, so far as the situation in this country is concerned, but abroad developments were bearish in the fore part of the period, crops in western Europe being estimated at more than a year ago, with harvest conditions generally favorable and only a limited demand.

In domestic markets there was no lack of buying of excellent character on the setbacks, but the demand failed to hold up on the rallies, and further liquidation of long lines, as well as local profit-taking, caused frequent reactions.

The definite outcome of the London conference and the decision of Secretary Wallace as to how much the winter wheat acreage will be reduced will be big influences in the market.

It is expected the United States will be allotted an export quota, which may be sufficient the coming season to be a big factor in view of the fact that the crop is estimated to be about 152,000,000 bushels under average domestic requirements.

Until recently Liverpool has not declined during our periods of reactions nor has it advanced much when our markets have been strong. The last day or so, however, the English market has been relatively strong, evidently taking some cognizance of the uncertainty in regard to Russian and Danubian exports as well as the possibility of lessened production in Argentina and Australia. However, Europe is, according to current estimates, more independent of imported wheat than ever before. Importers abroad have been banking heavily on liberal exports out of Russia and Roumania, and if these do not materialize a different viewpoint on prices may be reached abroad.

Late reports from our Northwest and from western Canada do not indicate much change from preliminary forecasts, and other crop reports also show little change from early month reports, according to Washington advices.

There is a disposition in the trade to regard the Government estimate of the wheat carry-over as much too generous. Winter wheat receipts have dwindled to the smallest proportions in years for this time of year, and Northwest advices foreshadow a tapering off of the spring wheat run unusually early. Spot prices in all markets for wheat in this country continue strong.

An actual shortage in oats and rye is predicted before the end of the crop year, and the total losses in all grains compared with last year are so great that there is no chance for substitution. In many sections the week has been a dry one, there having been little precipitation east of the Mississippi River, with further losses in pastures and fodder crops reported.

The Canadian situation in regard to feed grains is serious and a shortage is indicated in many sections.

Railway Earnings

Southern Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$11,675,197	$11,230,700
Net op inc	1,833,349	500,656
7 mos gross	71,846,618	81,679,592
Net op inc	908,240	1,178,841

Missouri Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$8,737,781	$9,584,731
Net op inc	1,435,163	818,638
7 mos gross	36,082,817	46,196,495
Net op inc	3,883,920	3,073,348

International Great Northern

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,122,227	$743,471
Net op inc	204,273	2,180
7 mos gross	7,603,343	5,952,099
Net op inc	1,173,684	3,919

Wabash

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,440,949	$3,903,899
Net op inc	506,537	*161,096
7 mos gross	20,552,980	22,331,238
Net op inc	713,185	*634,712

*Deficit.

Ann Arbor

	1933	1932
July gross	$264,191	$321,921
Net op inc	53,938	*28,721
7 mos gross	1,630,574	1,863,719
Net op inc	37,625	*34,700

*Deficit.

Gulf Coast Lines

	1933	1932
July gross	$820,770	$899,082
Net op inc	448	*53,155
7 mos gross	4,974,314	6,324,076
Net op inc	225,138	909,830

*Deficit.

St. Louis Southwestern

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,247,333	$924,957
Net op inc	342,278	*191,961
7 mos gross	7,443,503	7,436,602
Net op inc	926,537	*178,566

*Deficit.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,029,991	$2,252,943
Net op inc	783,838	*407,351
7 mos gross	17,217,143	17,378,353
Net op inc	2,880,389	967,737

Minneapolis & St. Louis

	1933	1932
July gross	$744,304	$564,874
Net oper inc	133,293	*128,714
Seven mos' gross	4,251,615	4,241,886
Net oper inc	21,000	*811,285

*Deficit.

N. Y., Westchester & Boston

	1933	1932
July gross	$140,868	$158,414
Def aft chgs	241,979	227,834
Seven mos' gross	967,713	1,105,834
Def aft chgs	1,667,836	1,638,911

Texas & Pacific

	1933	1932
July gross	$1,857,002	$1,744,700
Net oper inc	376,785	261,648
Surp aft chgs	140,525	25,163
Seven mos' gross	11,384,300	13,272,988
Net oper inc	1,850,177	1,998,863
Def aft chgs	422,075	816,285

*Deficit.

Pennsylvania R. R.

	1933	1932
July gross	$30,373,607	$34,706,361
Net oper inc	6,565,618	2,706,783
Seven mos gross	178,646,638	198,800,363
Net oper inc	30,182,493	27,540,462

Utah Copper Raises Pay

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 26—Wage increases ranging from 50 to 85 cents a day, affecting 1500 employees of Utah Copper mine and mills, will become effective Sept. 1, according to notices posted. The new scale will bring the wage level to that prevailing between July, 1930, and October, 1931.

Resistance to Higher Prices Not Yet Felt, States Review

Business Peaks Becoming More Infrequent But Improvement Widens and Stability Grows More Pronounced—Strong Retail Demand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—While the peaks of June and July are becoming more infrequent, as the spread of the improvement widens and stability grows more pronounced, resistance on the part of consumers to higher prices is yet to be discerned in a slackened rate of retail demand, reports Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its trade review of the week. For, it is said, distributive totals continue to mount, and it is the exception when a report from even one of the small centers does not reveal the attainment of a better level than at this time a year ago.

Progress in all parts of the country, including some of the most harassed farm districts, is held to reflect the far-reaching benefits of the sustained buying movement, which is gaining velocity with each passing week.

In some sections where torrential rains and storms curtailed activity during a part of the week, a slower tempo of trading is assumed, but there is reported to be no weakening of the underlying strength nurtured by employment gains, wage increases, improved prices for farm products and the high levels still held by many commodities, in spite of recent nominal retrogressions.

The belated summer recession is reported to be most pronounced in the industrial division, as wholesale trade has been maintained at a somewhat higher level than a week ago, and for retail sales further increases have been recorded.

Due to the extremely poor showing last year at this period, because of the restricted purchasing power and the mounting numbers of unemployed, retail sales are running from 5 to as high as 60 per cent above the comparative totals of August, 1932, with some of the midwestern cities continuing to make history in distributive gains.

Adjustments to the new order of conduct and procedure practically have been accomplished in many of the major industries, so that more stability to the rate of expansion now will be apparent than during the hectic activity that has brought unbridled advances for nearly five months, continues the review. Besides, the National Recovery Administration not only is applying increasing pressure to increase employment and purchasing power, but is held to be much concerned with methods of halting the decline in elementary commodity prices.

No Inventories

It appears that the bugaboo of sharply built-up inventories, which has caused so much discussion, has turned out to be a phantom, says the review. Merchandize has been moving uninterruptedly into consumer channels.

Retailers now find that their stocks will be inadequate to satisfy demand of any extended proportions when fall buying will have assumed its full stride, and are being confronted with the growing difficulty of obtaining immediate shipment of merchandise for which orders are on file.

This makes for a strong fundamental situation and should mean immediate sales for manufacturers and wholesalers, which, in turn, will mean an increase in the number gainfully employed, in buying power, and in retailers' customers.

The recession for the third successive week in the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, has brought the current figure to 67.6, in contrast with 72.5 at which it stood for the week ended Aug. 2, when the high point of the year was reached. When compared with 49.1, which was the position occupied for the corresponding week a year ago, there has been a gain of 37.7 per cent, while the rise from 44.2, which was the all-time low touched on March 22, represents an increase of 52.9 per cent.

The increased purchasing power generated by the NRA not only has lifted the volume of general retail sales to unexpectedly high totals but has been particularly evident in the support it has provided to automobile distribution, says the survey. Demand for the low-priced cars has become so insistent that manufacturers have been forced to revise upward their earlier plans for August production. This enlarged volume is not one of replacement alone, as no minor portion of the sales has sprung from the desire of many persons, who were forced out of the car-owning class by economic pressure, to get back at the wheel.

Those who have yet to benefit by a salary increase under provisions of the codes already have profited by the shorter work week, judging from the sudden broadening of the demand for sports wear and evening clothes, the report continues. The extra day of leisure apparently is being spent in outdoor pastimes, as men are buying odd tweed and Shetland jackets and slacks, camel hair coats, and sports hats.

There has been a renewed interest in camping outfits, despite the lateness of the season, while golf and tennis equipment is moving in larger volume than at the height of the summer season. In the sports clothes division at least, the extra day of no work is quickening the flow of business rather than retarding it.

Brisk Wholesale Buying

After the hesitation of the last two weeks, because of the unsettled state of price lists and the lack of definite assurance regarding the extent of the increased buying power of consumers, it is reported wholesale trades have swung into a quicker stride. The growing confidence and greater feeling of security regarding the future is held to be manifested by the broad increase in contract sales and the heavier commitments covering far-distant requirements. While the matter of meeting delivery schedules is offering difficulty to many wholesalers, the review finds, it has become critical in the coat and dress trade, where many reorders specifying immediate shipment have been left unfilled, due to the determination of manufacturers to avoid overproduction.

With wholesalers of coats and suits, business is estimated to be better than it has been in several years at this particular season. Prices are rising on everything that enters into the manufacture of garments, which has resulted in the finished product being marked up 15 to 40 per cent. It is expected, however, that some stabilization at the higher levels will have been reached shortly after Labor Day.

Output of cotton goods mills is beginning to recede, because of the unwillingness of manufacturers to pile up stocks in advance, in view of the burdens imposed by the processor taxes, says the review. Some of the mills are planning to close down for the entire Labor Day week, but are sufficiently encouraged by the progress of the NRA program that heavier orders will commence to arrive during the closing weeks of September.

Business Holding About Even Says Moody's Service

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the week indicated that business is holding about even, according to Moody's Index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

Carloadings	Electrical	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	80.3	107.1	64.5	77.3
Prev. week	80.6	105.4	65.8	77.5
Month ago	82.1	107.9	75.0	82.5
Year ago	69.2	92.9	18.6	54.6
1933 high	83.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	13.5	50.5

(1923 weekly average—100)

Copyright, 1933, by Moody's

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	prius Chg
October	9.74	9.87	9.40	9.87—.27
December	9.97	9.99	9.61	9.88—.91
January	10.00	10.10	9.81	9.99 ..
March	10.34	10.35	10.07	10.14 ..
May	10.39	10.40	10.20	10.30 ..
July	10.44	10.54	10.43	10.48—.05

Spots 9.60, up 5 points. Tone at close calm market.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.69	9.89	9.58	9.89—	.01
December	9.93	9.94	9.77	9.91—	.02
January	10.00			b9.90—	.03
March	10.18			b10.01—	.09
May	10.37	10.37	10.26	10.26—	.03
July	10.42b			b10.41—	.03

b—Bid. Tone at close steady market. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.48	5.53	5.48	5.53	—.01
December	5.50	5.57	5.48	5.56	—.13
January	5.54	5.59	5.54	5.58	—.06
March	5.58	5.63	5.58	5.62	—.06
May	5.63	5.67	5.62	5.66	—.06
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	—.06

Spots 5.67. Tone at close quiet market.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Chg
October	95.90	95.90	+.30
December	97.00	97.00	+.50
January	97.00	97.00	..
March	97.00	97.00	..
May	97.00	97.00	..
July	97.00	97.00	..

Tone at close steady market.

Old Colony Trust Net Income Lower

Old Colony Trust Associates reports for the six months ended June 30, 1933, income from dividends and interest of $220,305; expenses, $49,-053; and net income $171,252. After payment of the April 1 dividend there was a surplus of $58,390. This compares with net for the first half of 1932 of $322,506, and surplus after the April 1 dividend of $228,043.

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1933, shows total assets of $20,833,301. Investment in capital stocks of banks at cost, less $157,240 net profit on sales from inception of the Associates to June 30, 1933, was $19,-306,606. Market value of the securities owned is not available.

During the six months ended June 30 the Associates made the following purchases (in shares): 21 Appleton National Bank, Lowell; 40 Boulevard Trust, Brookline; 891 Lechmere National Bank, Cambridge; 10 National Mt. Wollaston Bank, Quincy; 100 Needham Trust, Needham; 168 Newton Trust Company; 300 Winchester Trust Company.

During the six months 90 shares of Everett Bank & Trust Company were sold.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.83⅛	.83⅝	.82⅝	.83⅛	+.½
December	.83¼	.83½	.82	.82½	+.⅜
May	.97⅛	.98	.96½	.97	+.⅜

Corn

September	.51⅝	.51⅝	.50	.51	—.½
December	.51	.51⅛	.53¼	.50¼	—.¼
May	.62¼	.63	.63	.63	....

Oats

September	.38⅛	.39⅜	.38⅛	.38¾	+.⅛
December	.41⅜	.41⅝	.40⅛	.41	....
May	.44⅛	.44⅝	.43⅛	.43⅝	+.⅛

Lard

September	5.90	5.92	5.82	5.86	....
December	6.38	6.40	6.30	6.32	+.02

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.72¼	.71¼	.72⅛	—.⅛
December	.75⅛	.73¾	.74⅛	+.⅛
May	.80	.78⅛	.78¼	+.⅛

Board of Trade Seat Sale

CHICAGO, Aug. 26—Board of Trade membership sold at $10,000, up $3000 from the previous transaction.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Next Washington Step

Commercial Relations With Latin-American Nations Under Discussion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The definite possibilities for reciprocal trade relations with Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico are being studied by six committees of the National Foreign Trade Council, with a view to laying recommendations before the State Department on practical means of enlarging our trade with the principal Latin-American nations, according to an announcement made public by the Council today.

To obtain this information the Council has addressed a letter to 4000 manufacturers and other foreign traders throughout the country, asking: (1) What tariff concessions have been shown by business experience to be desirable from Latin America; (2) What bargaining concessions can be made by the United States in return for compensatory advantages with Latin-American countries, and (3) Whether negotiations should include quotas or seasonal tariffs, and whether they should proceed on an unconditional most-favored-nation basis or one that shall be modified by a regional arrangement for Latin America.

Reciprocal Treaties

The Council on Inter-American Relations is collaborating in assembling and forwarding the replies to the committees concerned, and export organizations are canvassing their members through the active cooperation of the new Federation of Foreign Trade Associations.

Forty-five foreign trade organizations, including those in all the larger cities, have gone on record in favor of the plan of reciprocal treaties as a forward-looking trade policy for this country.

"The interest felt by American exporters in possibilities of closer trade ties with South and Central American countries is heightened by the fact that the Pan-American Conference is due to convene in Montevideo in December," says the announcement. "It is believed that commercial treaties fully as important to export trade as any which might have been negotiated in London at the recent meeting can be worked out among the American nations at the December conference if representatives sent by this country to the gathering are given complete information about the trading possibilities.

South American Markets

"Although considerable attention is to be given by exporters to the development of closer trade relations with Sweden and Portugal, their main interest at present is in the South American countries, and studies of those markets will be rushed so that full information can be turned over to the State Department in ample time for the material to be used in pending agreements and in drafting treaties at the Montevideo conference."

The National Foreign Trade Council recently negotiated, together with the Council on Inter-American Relations and other trade interests, the agreement with the Banco do Brazil and the Brazilian Government, which has directly resulted in the freeing of American blocked balances in Brazil to the extent of over $14,000,000.

This has already paved the way for improved business relations, and it is said that American foreign trade interests now feel the time is ripe to exercise a "constructive influence upon the forthcoming negotiations to remove from the channels of trade with Latin America some of the obstacles which do not contribute compensatory benefits to inter-American trade."

New Haven Railroad Has July Surplus

New Haven Railroad reports for July a surplus after fixed charges of $49,078, before guarantees on separately operated properties, contrasting with a deficit after charges of $595,495 in July, 1932. There was thus an increase of $644,573.

Freight revenue for July compared with last year increased $864,492, or 30 per cent. Passenger revenue showed a decrease of $222,921, or 11.3 per cent, resulting in total operating revenue of $5,075,139, an increase of 10.4 per cent as compared with the same month last year.

Increased revenues and a reduction in operating expenses resulted in a net railway operating income for July of $1,075,651, an increase of $661,854 over the previous year.

For seven months ended July 31 there was a deficit after charges of $3,398,338, before guarantees on separately operated properties, comparing with a surplus after fixed charges of $403,290 in the corresponding period of last year.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The course seems definitely upward—the only question is the time element. Thus, we would recommend a bullish attitude, patiently followed.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We are sufficiently near the season when autumn business normally gets under headway to make it unlikely that those who are still waiting for sizable reactions to buy stocks will be given any near-by opportunity to do so. Business reports, to our way of thinking, continue to show a surprising amount of vitality and quite a tendency toward broad revival.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Cotton: Quiet; favorable weather; local and southern selling.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; sterling easy.

Blocks and sugar markets closed.

Pacific Coast Trend Distinctly Upward

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Aug. 26

WITH impressive gains running as high as 50 per cent for carloading figures and 47 per cent for bank debits over the all-time depression lows established early in 1933, all business indicators point to a definite recovery throughout the Far West, according to the Bank of America Monthly Business Review.

Most encouraging gains are shown in employment and retail sales figures, the Pacific coast branch banking institution reports.

New Steel Bridge Over Connecticut River Distinctive

Award for Beauty Made by American Institute of Steel Construction

ERVING, Mass., Aug. 26—A stainless steel plaque designating it as the most beautiful bridge of medium size built last year was affixed today to the French King Bridge, carrying the Mohawk Trail over the Connecticut River. The award was made by the American Institute of Steel Construction.

F. H. Frankland, director of engineering service of the American Institute of Steel Construction, officiated at the unveiling of the plaque. The French King Bridge was designed and built for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under the supervision of A. W. Dean, chief engineer, and G. E. Harkness, bridge engineer, Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Simpson Brothers Corporation of Boston were the contractors for the substructure, whereas the McClintic-Marshall Corporation were responsible for the fabrication and erection of the superstructure.

Mr. Frankland said: "The purpose of the unveiling ceremony held today is the presentation of the American Institute of Steel Construction annual award to the finest steel bridge of its class completed during 1932 throughout the United States and Canada. This plaque, made of stainless steel, is the emblem of this award, and is placed on this structure, so that all who pass may see this mark of recognition."

Freight Loadings For Week Show A Moderate Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 19 totaled 634,845 cars, an increase of 12,086 above the preceding week and an increase of 116,405 cars over the corresponding week of last year.

The association said all commodities showed increases over the preceding week except grain and grain products, forest products and merchandise less than car load freight.

All commodities likewise showed increases over the corresponding week last year except livestock, grain and grain products and merchandise less than carload freight.

Freight loadings for the week of Aug. 19 and differences from the preceding week:

Miscellaneous 222,498 cars, increase 6348; merchandise less than carload freight 168,881, decrease 815; grain and grain products 28,598, decrease 3000; forest products, 26,875, decrease 383; ore, 37,384, increase 4349; coal 126,317, increase 3710; coke 6975, increase 449; livestock 17,317, increase 7928.

Dividend Declarations

Wisconsin Power & Light Company declared dividends of 37½ cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred and 43¾ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20. These payments represent one-fourth of the normal rate. Three months ago payments were at one-half the normal rate, and on March 15 at 2-3 the normal rate.

Directors of the General Electric Company today declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock and the usual quarterly disbursement of 15 cents on the special stock, both payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Associated Gas & Electric

The net output of the Associated Gas & Electric System for the four weeks ended Aug. 19 totaled 211,201,880 k.w.h., an increase of 15.1 per cent over the like period last year and comparing with a gain of 15.1 per cent for the four weeks to Aug. 12.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept.

New York State Makes Kidnaping Capital Offense

Governor Signs Drastic Abduction Measure—Legislature Adjourns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday signed the anti-kidnaping bill passed by the second extraordinary session of the 156th Legislature, which adjourned last night. The measure empowers juries to impose a sentence of capital punishment in cases where the victim has not been returned home up to the time of trial and is one of the most drastic kidnaping laws to be enacted in any state.

It stiffens the penalty for kidnaping from 20 years to life and makes it a felony for intermediaries to refuse to give information to the authorities. District attorneys now are compelled to bring kidnapers to trial within 30 days.

The bill was the outgrowth of the kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr. of Albany, for whose release a $40,000 ransom was paid. It is the second law on the statute books which calls for capital punishment, the other being first-degree murder.

The Governor affixed his signature to the abduction measure as the members of the special session were leaving here for their homes, with the Democratic lawmakers declaring that a third session was, in their opinion, inevitable before the new year. The consensus was based on the action of the Republican-controlled Assembly in summarily tossing into the legislative waste basket a proposal by the Governor to open state tax funds for advances to hard-pressed municipalities to meet their jobless relief needs. This was made in a last-minute plea by Governor Lehman that such cities be permitted to receive from the State up to 50 per cent of the amount they got through tax refunds during the last fiscal year. The amount advanced would be withheld from their share of these taxes after Jan. 1.

Taxpayers to Query Boston's Next Mayor On Cost of Campaign

"Come into office with clean hands," is the challenge which has been issued to candidates in Boston's mayoralty campaign.

Issued by Mr. James J. Irvin, attorney of Everett, professionally representing a group of Boston taxpayers, the challenge calls upon the candidates for the office to publicly pledge themselves to observe the laws of the Commonwealth in their campaigns.

Specifically, Mr. Irvin calls their attention to the statute that limits campaign expenditures to $3000. In going further he declares the group which he is representing will ask the successful candidate to give an accounting. If he cannot show clean hands, then his right to office will be challenged by five voters as provided in the statute.

The taxpayers whom he represents, Mr. Irvin states, desire to put an end to political racketeering, and to require candidates to observe the laws of the Commonwealth.

According to Mr. Irvin these taxpayers are demanding an extension of the New Deal to work in civic politics as it has in Washington.

It is his contention that the taxpayers must insist that the successful candidate to the seat of power in the City Hall come into office with no smirch of scandal on his campaign record. In this way only, he states, can the taxpayers hope for an administration that will drive straight for the goal of public betterment and efficiency, unhampered by political racketeering and graft.

Patino Mines & Enterprises

Patino Mines & Enterprises consolidated reports for the quarter ended June 30 net of £184,879, compared with a net loss of £22,795 in the preceding quarter and net loss of £58,730 in the June quarter.

Week-End Radio Features

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, West Virginia Day, Century of Progress.
5:45 NBC, Little Orphan Annie, sketch.
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Harvard Summer School "Century of Progress in Science" series.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Ethel Waters; orchestra.
7:30 Radio News Reel.
7:45 Talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Browne and Llewelyn, comedians.
8:45 NBC, "Annie, Judy and Zeke," songs.
9:00 NBC, "Repeal," Postmaster-General James A. Farley, from Rutland, Vt.
9:30 NBC, "Jamboree."
10:30 NBC, Cuckoo program.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Finals, Women's National Tennis.
5:30 NBC, Roxanne Wallace, contralto.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 Helen Barr, soloist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Review, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Senor Wences.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones."
8:00 NBC, Lucille Peterson, soprano.
8:15 NBC, Celebration of signing of Kellogg-Briand peace pact.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 WEEI Organist.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "It" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:20 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 "NRA—As It Affects New England," Gov. John G. Winant, New Hampshire.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Eder Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile.
9:45 CBS, Rich's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NRA speaker, John D. Rockefeller Jr.
10:15 CBS and local dance music.
10:30 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m. — CBS, Announcements; news.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Irving Conn's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Romany Romance."
6:45 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 Strange Adventures.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Singing Strings.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—McGinley's Minstrels.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Albert D. Hughes.
6:15 Concert music programs.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Studio string ensemble.
8:30 Studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Palmer Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, "High Lights of the Bible."
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 NRA program, Sen. Harry Byrd, Virginia.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, Ennio Bolognini, cellist.
4:30 NBC, Organ recital.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, Don Hall Trio; strings.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Henri Deering, pianist.
7:00 104th Infantry Band.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, "The Sorcerer"; light opera.
9:00 NBC, George M. Cohan, Revelers; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Sketch, "The First Dress Suit."
10:00 Reports; "Joe and Bateese."
10:30 Springfield Republican news.
10:45 NBC, NRA All-Star Radio Show; Gen. Hugh S. Johnson; soloists; radio acts; humorists; orchestras; service bands.
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gregory Stone's Orchestra.
1:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:30 NBC, Pop concert.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Radio Pulpit.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Temple of Song.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Little Known Facts"—talk.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
6:30 NBC, Pollinoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; vocal septet; Del Castillo.
8:00 Orchestra and soloists.
8:30 NBC, "Album of Familiar Music."
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbull.
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kalvin, tenor; orchestra.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robison's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, The Gauchos, ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 Announcements; news.
10:45 Same as WBZ.
11:45-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 "Italian Melodies."
1:00 CBS, Fred Gelbel, organist.
1:30 Italian Serenaders.
2:00 Italian Melodies.
3:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
3:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
6:00 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert.
10:30 CBS, Rich Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 Announcements; news.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Alabama Aces.
5:30 Studio soloists.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 Organ recital.
7:00 Neapolitan Serenaders.
7:30 Rhythm Twins, songs.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Kalua Hawaiians.
8:30 Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:30 Royal Scottish Highlanders.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.

WNAC

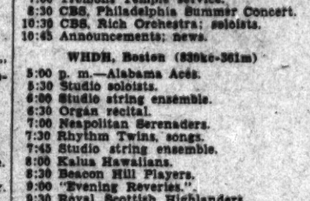
2:00 p. m.—"Current Affairs," Mayor James M. Curley, Boston.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati game.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 1529 West End Bl., Arlington Plaza. Tel. 9-1723 9-10 a. m. and 1-7 p. m. daily.

Burger-Phillips
AIR CONDITIONED
—It's always 15 degrees cooler inside



PHONE 3-9145

Sloss Coke
and
Best Grades Domestic Coal
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-3246

INSURANCE
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Years
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
3020½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1423 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

"There Is One Near You"

WHIDDONS
"JACKSONVILLE'S LEADING GROCER"
38 Stores in Jacksonville
BEST PRICES—SERVICE COUPONS

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
at
LOVETT'S GROCETERIA
NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

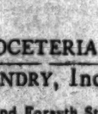
MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 22448

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
7 Distinct Services—Dry Cleaning
Reasonable Prices
Phone Edge 1568

Nordell's
Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery
140 EAST FLAGLER STREET



OPALESCENT BEAUTY SALON
OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture.
178 E. FLAGLER—(Opp. Olympia Theatre)
Halcyon Hotel Bldg., Miami, Fla. Tel. 2-4988

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
ALL CLASSES OF LAUNDERING AND RUG CLEANING
Phone 35148

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. THIRD ST. Phone
MIAMI, FLA. 2-5111

Grape-Nuts

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
GROCERIES—MEATS—VEGETABLES
7909 N. E. 2ND AVE. LITTLE RIVER

PHONE 2-2714
POLLYANNA BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Wave Specialists
G. W. "JACK" PENMAN, Manager
304 N. E. FIRST ST.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
446 N. E. 64th Street, Miami, Florida
Edge. 1131-M

Martyn Lumber Company
Quality Lumber
Dependable Service
1212 N. W. 1st Ave. Phone 2-6549

Penton's Service Station
Cities Service Gasoline
Hood Tires and Tubes
ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE
Phone 3-7729 2400 N. E. Second Avenue

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Avenue
PHONE 2178

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH STREET, NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA, FORT MYERS, BRADENTON
602 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

TAMPA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4367

HOME
SUPPLY STORES

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
TAMPA STREET CAR BARN
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4985

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for
MEN and BOYS
303 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY ONIE AVEL LEE HATS

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

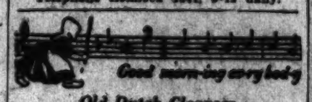
WINTER HAVEN

Mi-Ladies' Beauty Shoppe
Where Individual Service Is Given
Phone 22-541
OLIVENE SAVAGE, Prop.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 19 CAMDEN ROAD
Telephone Hemlock 1041, 9-12 daily.



Piggly Wiggly

W. O. PIERCE DAIRY
Certified Milk
Grade A Raw Milk
Day Old Eggs
CHAMBLEE, GA. CHEROKEE 3215

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

LAUNDRY
Mays
Exclusive 8300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

The Decatur Building & Loan Association
Uninterrupted Dividend Record of 7%
DECATUR, GA.

Waves That Are Permanent
$3.00 and $5.00
All Lines of Beauty Culture
COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
Jackson 8300 146 PEACHTREE ST.

Crawford's
FEATURING COSMETICS
HARRIETT HUBBARD AYERS
BOURJOIS—COTY
HUDNUT—YARDLEY
WE DELIVER
164 PEACHTREE WA 9700

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

15TH ANNUAL SUMMER FUR SALE
Take advantage of the Rising Market.
BUY NOW at
L. Chalafoux
200 PEACHTREE

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ICE
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-8101
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

INDEPENDENT
117 SOUTH TRYON ST. MARKET PHONE 22955
Fresh MEATS Smoked
CHEESE—IMPORTED—DOMESTIC

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.
304 KING STREET PHONE 785
Electrical Contractors House Wiring
Radio Repairs and Parts
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Simmons-Sanders Co.
Master Cleaners and Dyers
254 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.
Reasonable Rates. Return Postage Prepaid.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 15 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of all kinds, selling direct through the phone or correspondence, by procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the undertaking. If call is given, complete financing is protected by a refund provision to stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered. Not employment, present position protected if you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY Inc., 130 Delaware Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; customers reorder; 50c bank on gift wrappings; large commission. DOEHLA, Dept. M-20, Fitchburg, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

MANUFACTURER guaranteed shoes, 20 years in business, wants salesmen; commission basis; no experience required; sells on sight. Write MASON SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. S-13, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADIES—Who have select clientele or ladies with social or club connections to take orders for exclusive Hand Suits and Dresses; made to individual measure; sold direct; priced $22.50 to $35.00; exclusive territory; cities 50,000 and up; ambitious women will find this association pleasant and profitable. Write Customcraft Guild, RAMSAY SPORTSWEAR, 1331 East 67th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEASONED EXECUTIVE, experienced in selling, organizing and managing sales territory on Pacific Coast and in New England, seeks opportunity to serve in constructive activity. Salary or salary basis. Address RAMSAY SPORTSWEAR, 1331 East 67th St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEASONED EXECUTIVE, experienced in selling, organizing and managing sales territory on Pacific Coast and in New England, seeks opportunity to serve in constructive activity. Salary or salary basis. Address reply to Box S-62, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSTRUCTION

RADIO TALENT TRAINING
New classes in broadcasting start September 11th. Enroll now! Coaching under direction of Professional Faculty! Singing, announcing, dramatic talent actually broadcast while training. Low Tuition. Free Audition. KASPER-GORDON STUDIOS, 140 Boylston St., Boston. DEVonshire 7327.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTOR—Successful in preparation for College Board Examinations; Algebra, Geometry, Latin. MRS. HASTINGS, 24 Allen St., Roslindale, Mass. Parkway 1814-M.

KINDERGARTENS

TEACHER, with Nursery School Training, will take children aged 2 to 4 from Boston or vicinity for mornings of supervised activities; Christian Scientists preferred. Box M-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 25 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 130 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING contractor, THOMAS MANRON, Interior, Exterior, Craftsman, Mottling, Paperhanging, Ceilings, Pioneer, Vermont St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 2076-R.

PRINTING

R. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
121 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4081—2277

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY'S MOVING—Household and office moving; responsible and careful; estimates given without obligation. 8 Elm St., Boston. Tel Cap. 9686

I DESIRE it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVENS, 156 Harvard Street, Worcester District. Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Moving Call
V. S. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano moving. Padded vans. Careful packing and shipment and storage all guaranteed.
WM. STACEY, Prop.
74 Sidney St., Cambridge Tel. 2780—2786-W

CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield. Also Sunday morning service 10 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Church edifice Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. 185 Winthrop St. Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Service at 10:45 o'clock. Sunday School Service at 9 A. M. during July and August.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GOING WEST! Must sell my Rudy-Gerst Player & Rolls and Orchestra Saxophone & Sol elite Boucher real bargain. Shattuck 0611, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 187 Washington Street Room 517, Boston

FURNITURE

FURNITURE for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; rare Hispano mantelpiece, circassian studio beds, decorative ornamentation. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 220 East 59th St., New York City.

WANTED—FURNISHED

VISITOR to Boston for winter wishes to rent charmingly furnished apartment near park, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms, reasonable; will take excellent care. Write 2766 Sycamore Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—Quiet room with board in central, refined family; material comforts—life companionship; especially desirable for students. Christian Scientist preferred. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, residential surroundings for people of refined taste; conveniences for sewing; reasonable; home privileges; garage. 60 Hereford St. (near 310 Commonwealth Ave.). Ken. 3080.

BOSTON—Rooms; quiet, refined home atmosphere; high class apartment. Fenway; housekeeping. Circle 4234. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 348 Commonwealth Ave., near The Mother Church—Single and double rooms. Tel. Circle 9297.

BOSTON, 153 Beacon St. at Berkeley—Single or double rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished with kitchen and laundry privileges. Tel. Circle 5780.

BOSTON—Front, sunny, $7.50; permanent; gentleman; private family of 2. 118 Hemenway St. (near Gainsborough), Suite 4. Com. 2305.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms 61 50 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 7022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Comfortable room in private home; housekeeping attachments; reasonable price. Ken. 6742.

BOSTON—Back room; light and sunny; convenient to The Mother Church. Kitchen privileges. $4. Com. 6118.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms; 2 minutes to cars; highly desirable location; on bath floor; charming spot in Brookline; $4.50 and $5.00 weekly. Reg. 3091.

BROOKLINE, 40 University Rd.—1 or 2 attractive rooms in private house, having few guests; $3-$7 per week; business people or students preferred. ASP. 9466.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, No. 33 Center Street—Large front room, also smaller room; steam heated; piazza and garden. LONgwood 9087

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Rooms, 2 with baths, garage, kitchenette or kitchen privileges, transients; moderate prices. Longwood 8807.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; parking facilities. 39 Summit Ave. Long. 8804.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; bookless. W. N. 2264.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

RESORTS

BEAUTY and REST
In homelike atmosphere of 40-room Kennebunkport Inn in quaint Kennebunkport, Maine.
Excellent cuisine. Special rates to Monitor readers for rooms with hot and cold water until Sept. 30th, $18 per week. Write for reservations.

MAPLEVIEW FARM — Beautiful scenery, plentiful table, mountainous, healthful; 16 miles from Brattleboro. MRS. ALLIE MUNDELL, So. Newfane, Vt.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

"ROVE ACRES"—Small home for children needing special care; trained, experienced workers in charge. Address South Lincoln, Mass., or telephone Wayland 194-3.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; attractive home; $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet; Open Sept. and Oct.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 905 Lexington Ave. (82nd St.). New York. Regent 4-2254

SALESMEN WANTED

SUIT salesman, desiring line made-to-measure shirts, commission, write WARREN CUSTOM SHIRT CO., 10 Post Office Sq., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN, 27, well educated, refined, earnestly seeks to be useful; strong physique, faithful, intelligent, adaptable; experienced as teacher, mountaineer, gardener, caretaker. S-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY'S maid-companion, Swiss-French, wishes position with people traveling; other languages, good packer, can act as courier; excellent needle; references. Write Box H-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY, middle-aged, desires a home with one needing a companion and assistant; reasonable. Write Box H-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SWISS-FRENCH GOVERNESS-TUTOR wishes post of responsibility; children 1 to 10; available Oct. 1 or before; good references. Write Box H-34, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman with primary-kindergarten training desires position as teacher, assistant, tutor, companion; references. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES TO LET

Charming Colonial Brick House
Overlooking Jamaica Pond
Beautifully furnished—or unfurnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, complete law library, lower and upper, open and glassed verandas, vacuum cleaning system, Frigidaire, oil burner, 2-car garage. 122 POND ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.

MADISON, N. J., 16 Pine Ave.—Fine cool, attractive house, 6 rooms and bath, maid's room, oil burner, 2-car garage, rock garden; owner leaving city; rent reasonable.

MILTON, MASS.—6-room single house, 2-car garage, furnished or unfurnished. Desirable quality home residence. Call HLD. 4138.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Secure by Lease
NOW
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
AT PRESENT LOW RATES
JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.
109 PERKINS ST., Overlooking Jamaicaway
JAMAICA 0800
J. E. PALMER, Mgr.

Live Well!
Save Money!
The person maintaining a $25,000 home must contend with taxes, insurance, innumerable upkeep and operating expenses, cares and responsibilities. Your suite at the Braemore actually saves you money and eliminates all cares. Our rentals are based on today's conditions . . . the service is such as you would expect at this exclusive home-hotel. Please call Mr. Toppin or Mr. Burnham at KENMORE 4600.

The BRAEMORE
Commonwealth Ave. at Charlesgate West

A SUPERIOR LIST OF APARTMENTS

THE MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD AT BEACON STREET
One to five rooms. Near Esplanade and Fenway . . . ten minutes from theatrical and shopping districts . . . dining room with excellent cuisine . . . shops and recreation rooms . . . Complete hotel service. Rentals from $40 to $200 . . . slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 4500.

PELHAM HALL
1284 BEACON ST. AT COOLIDGE CORNER
One to five rooms. An exceptional location, reserved, dignified and convenient. Complete hotel service . . . Well-known shops on street floor . . . Restaurant, beauty parlor . . . Rentals from $45 to $190 . . . slight additional cost if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 3430.

THE REGENT
1401 BEACON STREET—BROOKLINE
Two to four rooms—large, finely appointed—in distinctive building, beautifully decorated throughout . . . Near Coolidge Corner . . . Most desirable environment . . . Elevator attendants on 24 hours duty . . . Every modern equipment . . . Rentals from $68 to $90, unfurnished—slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 3080 or REGent 1276.

THE WARWICK
1450-1454 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
One to four rooms . . . two blocks from Coolidge Corner, close to high-class shops and community centers . . . Modern in design, decoration and appointments—finest of up-to-date equipment throughout . . . Unfurnished rentals from $55 to $100. Slight additional cost if furnished. Telephone REGent 4811.

88 WASHINGTON STREET
BRIGHTON
Two and three rooms, with bath—Quiet neighborhood on lovely Washington Heights—5 stories, automatic elevator, electric refrigeration—near Commonwealth Avenue, convenient to fast transportation . . . Rentals $40 to $58 . . . Telephone STAdium 8753.

THE ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH STREET—IN THE FENWA
One to three rooms—all outside. Unusually convenient in-town location . . . One minute to Fenway, a delightful recreation center—close to shopping and foremost institutional centers. Entirely modern, thoroughly equipped with latest facilities and appointments . . . Automatic elevators . . . Rentals from $40 to $82.50—a bit higher if furnished . . . Telephone KENmore 8173.

BARRINGTON COURT
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Two to eight rooms . . . unusually large and well arranged. In seven-story, fireproof building overlooking Charles River and Soldiers Field, in exclusive neighborhood and close to Harvard Square. Quiet, comfortable, convenient . . . Rentals from $45 for two rooms and bath to $300 for 8 rooms and 3 baths . . . Telephone UNI. 3577.

THE MARYLAND
512 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Six to eight rooms—for larger families. De Luxe ten-story, fireproof building overlooking the Charles River and Kenmore Square . . . elevators . . . Rentals from $150 for . . . rooms, 3 baths to $250 for 6 rooms, 2 baths—unfurnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 2164.

250 BEACON STREET
Exclusive seven-room apts., 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Charles River basin, featuring service of a high order. Telephone COM. 7761.

NORDBLOM Management
18 Oliver Street HUB. 7000

APARTMENTS—1 room from $25, 2 $30, 3 $35, 4 $40, 5 $50, 6 $60, 7 $80, 8 $85; steam heated; some refrigeration. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. KEN. 1839. Free auto service.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 239 Huntington Ave Boston Tel. Commonwealth 7212.

BOSTON, 70 and 74 Fenway—1, 2 and 3-room suites, kitchenette, dinette, refrigeration, tastily decorated; reasonable. Com. 7899.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Near Coolidge Corner—(3) eight rooms, one bath, in heated duplex house, continuous hot water. Call Asp. 1210.

BROOKLINE, MAS

Continental Europe, Africa, Australia

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

JACOB'S
CREAM CRACKERS
also Butter, Margarine, Grocery
COAL and COKE
JØRGEN GABE
Filmervej 8 Tel. Ordrup 2402

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES.
Pasodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR
and PAINTING REQUISITES

Teacher of Piano
MRS. ELLEN LINDE
Forchhammersvej 16III Tel. Nora 4103

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

GERMANY

BERLIN

Stegliter Kunstdruck
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
Unterlassen gutes Drucken zu mäßigen Preisen

Möbel-Kamerling
Kastanienallee 96 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr.
Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzimmer, Küchen
Zurückgenommene Zimmer unter Preis
Polier-, Beiz- und Polstermöbel-Werkstätten
Cassenverkauf, auch Teilzahlung
—Furniture, 2-200 Suites—

BUTCHERS
Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 43. Tel. D 6 Wedding 0789
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SOHL-KUHTERRI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

GROCERY
1 CASPARIS v. d. LAAN Overtoom 71
Handel in Koloniale Waren en Comestibles
Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
Established 1874 Telephone 31838

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradstraat 2 and 3
Tel. 230723 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer, Timmer-Metsel-timide-Sanitair, Schilderwerk, Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken, Kantoor, Werkplaatsen v. Weede van Dykveldstr: 71, 72, 73a Tel. 554930. Giro 23579

WASSENAAR

REST and BOARDING HOUSE
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, hot and cold running water.
Pleasant quiet home from f4.00
Vegetarian meals if desired.
Klein Hoefyzerlaan 1. Tel. 716910

NORWAY

OSLO

Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
Potter & Moore's
Powder Cream in
all shades 1/-

BERNH. L. MATHISEN, A/S
Karl Johans gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets-Curtains-Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

TOKIO ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 21.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 9-6 p. m. daily

Coal, Wood and Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Schwanengasse 5 Tel. 27.181

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

Waterproof Coats
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

FINE OLIVE SOAPS and CREAMS
REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
Theaterplatz 9

GUTES STEINMETZBROT u. FRUCHTBROT
BAKERY
Stauffacherstr 5. Tel. 36530

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches
Curtains, Materials, Carpets
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

FLOWER SHOP
Frau RENAUD-BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

CHATEAU D'ŒX

MOUNTAIN RESORT
for CHILDREN
Excellent schools, French and English. Sports
Family pension VILLA "MON CHEZ NOUS" receives 10 children from 7 to 17. Watchful and loving care in all matters.
Mesdames Masson et Jaquet

GENEVA

BANQUE POPULAIRE GENEVOISE
Place de Hollande
All kinds of Banking and Credit Transactions.

ENSEIGNMENT
French—German—English
by Mlle. Jeanmonod
22 Rue de la Confederation - 1er etc. 1er etage
Demander Prospectus - S'adresser aussi après-midi ou le soir (mercredi et samedi exceptés).

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
CREMERIE DU POMMIER
Shady Garden Open all year
Home-made jams and cakes
10 minutes from tram No. 3
PETIT-SACONNEX

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

Enseignement Du Piano
Méthode Nouvelle
COURS DE SOLFEGE
Mme. Wissmer-Imbert
10 Av. des Bosquets
Piano Lessons

LAUSANNE

COAL—WOOD—GAZOIL
Special Summer Prices
Pache & Ruchonnet
Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907 and 22.908
Lausanne et Renens: Depot de commande: Magasin Caprez, Place St. Francois
Pully: Epicerie Pache-Jaton, Av. du Tirage

Finest Groceries
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile

Tea Room De Richemont
(Coin Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
LIGHT LUNCHES
R. SINNIGER-VALET
Petit-Chêne 28 Tel. 28.986

STATIONERY
CH. VIREDAZ
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Tel. 22.683 Rue Pichard 2

BUREAU PLACEMENT GY
Rue Centrale 8 Tel. 26.168
REMISES et CESSATIONS DE COMMERCES
Agence de Chambres & Pensions
House Bureau

Finest Grocery Store
A. GANTIN-CRAUSAZ
RUE ENNING 6
All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
Delivery to Domicile Tel. 23.011

MONTREUX

L. DRABSCH
Avenue du Kursaal 5
La plus ancienne maison de la place
Musical Instruments Pianos Radios Gramophones Discs

ZURICH

JELMOLI
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Albrecht Schlapfer & Co
Leintuchfabrikanten 16 b/Postplatz/Badenerstr.
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
(Continued)

RENNWEGTOR

C. Zellweger & Cie
Drapery Novelties
Tel. 32.624

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

DIAMONDS
We are specialists in DIAMOND RINGS
GLASSPOOLES
Adderley Street
Cape Town

133 LONGMARKET STREET
Opposite Fletcher's Cake Department
"VANITY FAYRE."
Ladies' High Class Hair-dressing Establishment
WE SPECIALISE IN PERMANENT WAVING and guarantee results.
Expert attendance by fully qualified assistants.
Tel. 349 Cen.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstowns Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Dearle Street, Cape Town

African Life Building
Longmarket Street
Tel. Cen. 5390
SAY IT SWEETLY
CHERRY'S
FOR ALL YOUR SWEETS

Young's Provision Stores
(Prop.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
46 PLEIN STREET Phone 1883 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

House, Farm and Estate Agents
HERBERT PENNY, Ltd.
Tel. 6021, 6028 and 6029 Cen.
45 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

MADAME GRACE
AMERICAN CORSET SPECIALITIES
Room 4, 122 Adderley Street, Cape Town

Shorthand Typewriting Duplicating
MISS GRACE HILL
607 Commercial Union Buildings
88 St. George's Street Phone Central 921

MURDOCK'S
RELIABLE JEWELLERS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, WATCHMAKERS, GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
100 Adderley Street
P. O. Box 901, Cape Town

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West Street Phone 3299 central

Mitchell Park Tea Room
(*Town Depot*) *3 Mercury Lane*
Cakes, Pastries. Assorted Sandwiches
Birthday and Wedding Cakes. Picnic Hampers
Catering in all its branches undertaken.
Proprietors: Adeline Wallace & Eileen Nicholson
Telephone "ONE ATE" 16.

LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 580

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. West Street. Telephone 3333

Model Steam Laundry
The Queens Bridge
P. O. Umgeni. Phone. Dön. Nds. 180

KILBURN & WHITE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Stoves, Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Specialty. 537 West Street. Phone 847.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Man's Wear. Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
276 West St. Phone 1893

FARMERS' FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 Brook Street Phone 1121

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4, Colonial Mutual Bldgs. (Ground Floor)
WEST STREET Telephone 2199
Expert in Permanent Waving, from 5/-

LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELLERY
All Repairs Personally Supervised
Ring Charts and Catalogues on Application
9 Castle Arcade, West Street Phone 2038

SUNNYSIDE DAIRY CLAIRWOOD
Personal Supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh
Milk and Cream delivered twice daily
P. O. Clairwood Phone Booth 209

COMBER-TANDY SPORTS LTD.
495 West Street (*Near Henderson*)
For All Sports Goods
Specialty: TENNIS RACKETS
FLORAL DEPARTMENT
For:—Cut Flowers, Bouquets, etc.
(Fresh Daily) Phone 4030

DURBAN
(Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

EAST LONDON

Jerrys
NETHERLANDS BANK BLDG
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
PHONE 4161

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

"Fanny"
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries, teas, lunches and dinners
97 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
98 PRITCHARD ST.

NEW-YORK STEAM LAUNDRY Ltd.
Cleaners and Dyers
36, Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6637 Phone 24-3680

R. V. WELLS
Where you get the best
Groceries and Provisions
and Pay Less
PRESIDENT and VON BRANDIS STS.
Phone 6036

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
8 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

The **MISSES HENDRIE**
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

PATERSON'S
Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, and 5 Royal Arcade Phone 7484
Pritchard and Kerk Streets

A Home
for friends who are needing one at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "*Woodlands.*"
24 Junction Avenue, Parktown
Terms moderate Phone 44-3814

KROONSTAD

MIDDLESLOPE FARM
A home of rest seven miles out of town on the Valsch River.
Delightful surroundings, bathing. Motor transport arranged.
Mrs. Hanson P. O. Box 198 Kroonstad
PHONE 3412

PIETERMARITZBURG

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
158 Chapel Street Tel. 2918

ALF SCHROENN MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PORT ELIZABETH

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
EASTERN PROVINCE
18 Main Street, PORT ELIZABETH
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

PRETORIA

For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited
Gresham Buildings, St. Andries Street
PRETORIA
Port Elizabeth ..... Box 2
Bloemfontein ..... Box 843
East London ..... Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND RESIDENTIAL
CENTRALLY SITUATED; BED AND BREAKFAST FROM 5/-
GARAGE SERVICE CONTINUOUS
HINDLEY STREET, TELEPHONE C594

THE Cooperative Insurance Co. OF AUS. LTD.
Fire - Marine - Motors - General
30 FRANKLIN STREET, ADELAIDE
PHONE 5240 and 5241

BRISBANE

G. J. GRICE Ltd.
80-82 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE
Piano, Music Warehouse, Gramophones, Rolls, Records
Sheet Music. All Musical Supplies

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON
Phone M7139 Estimates Free

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE
(Continued)

YORK HOUSE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
MELBOURNE STREET, S. BRISBANE
New Management
T. WALSH & T. RIDDY, Proprietors
Room and Breakfast 6/6
Other Meals Optional
Perfect Service and Cuisine
Special Terms—Permanents

H. Hounsell's Garage
Ann St. (*next City Hall*) *Brisbane*
Motor Engineer, all classes of repairs catered for—PARKING Agent for all makes of cars. Petrol, Oils, Tyres, Accessories stocked.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
382 GEORGE STREET *D. P. Crowe*

BRUNCKHORST BROS.
Men's Boots and Shoes, Hats, Shirts and Underwear—Tailoring
Incorporating Petersen Bros. & Craig, Ltd., Seedsmen and Florists
341 GEORGE ST., nr. Turbot St. Brisbane

V. C. STORES Ltd.
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Rd, Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cr. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Rd., Lutwyche—Sandgate, Central—Pier Ave., Sandgate.
Free Delivery All Branches

MELBOURNE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Central 4746, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
70 BOURKE STREET

EST. 1887
SPORTSWEAR FEATURED BY
INCLEY
PHONE C3088
are worn by the leading sportswomen of Australasia
183-187 COLLINS ST.

Gouge
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
Block Place Phone 3101, the Van Will Call 262 Collins St.
ALSO ALL SUBURBS
COUNTRY CLIENTS: Send direct to Middle Brighton

The **Wentworth**
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F2600
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall for Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30.

INSURE with
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
We Confidently Invite Your Patronage.
463 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9092
Agent, MISS F. JOBSON
Ring Percy 849
19 Hope Street, Spottswood

Book Lovers
Book Shop & Library
For all your reading requirements, Gifts, Stationery, etc.
239 Collins St., Melb. Phone F 2261

"Distributor of Punctuality"
J. LOWY
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
McEwan House, 343 LT. COLLINS ST. F6891

SINGLETON'S
CARPET CLEANING
SERVICE
with or without removal
MELB. F5419 SYD. B2788

MERLE'S
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
C1 Tel. F4469
also at
Carmel, Calif.

Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
GOTAL MOVITZ
New York and Continental Experience
Suits and Costumes From £6.5.0
4 Floor CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON ST., MELB. F. 2311

Music
PHYLLIS M. ALLINSON Mus. Bac.
Teacher of Pianoforte, Harmony, Counterpoint, Staff
University Conservatorium.
MAYROSE CRESCENT, Brighton East, S. 6
Phone Z-1976 At Glen's, Collins St.

PLUMBER
GEO. PITBLADO & SON
Electrician Hot Water Engineers
488 Victoria St. Toorak, S.E.2.
Electrical Appliances Stocked

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER
Trophy Cups, Silverplate and Crystal Ware. Latest designs in Watches and Jewellery.
McEWAN HOUSE Tel. F5071
343-349 Lt. Collins St. Melbourne
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

CITY LAUNDRY
SUPPLY CLEAN OFFICE TOWELS
LAUNDER OVERALLS and COATS
in fact, anything washable
Clean Towel Service
388 Flinders Lane, Melb. WIN. 6439

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

FURNISHINGS

CRAIG'S
Craig's Furnishings Departments specialise in Happy Modern Furnishings at reasonable prices for everybody's home.
Craig, Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.1.

georgette
ANNOUNCES A NEW....
smart cash department
HATS *from* 1Guinea.
FROCKS " 3Guineas
HARRINGTON'S Bldgs COLLINS ST
MELBOURNE *Tel-C6722*

PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
For Really Smart Gowns and Hats
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston St.

Tel. Win. 1387
Painting and Decorating
D. L. DEXTER & SON
14 CHATSWORTH RD., EAST PRAHRAN, S. 1
ESTIMATES SUBMITTED [MELB.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS, NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, USED IF DESIRED.

"IT'S ALL IN THE HAT"

Bond Millinery Salon
(corner of Howey Place)
283 LIT. COLLINS ST. Tel. C. 5998

RONALDS CENTRAL Pty. Ltd.
Please note new address
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Central
"To help to Cheer and to make glad."

Seeds and Plants
Gill & Searle Pty. Ltd.
SUPPLY
Everything for Your Garden
Catalogue Post Free
WE SPECIALISE IN BOX GROWN SEEDLINGS and SHRUBS
73 ELIZABETH STREET
Melbourne C1 Tels F3645 (2 lines)

PUBLICITY PRESS Pty. Ltd.
Commercial and General Printers
10 Victoria Street, Brunswick
Telephone QP *F 8387*

THE AUSTRALIAN
WOMAN'S WORLD
Australia's leading magazine for home-loving women.
Price 6d. At all Newsagents
Publishers:
Woman's World, 356 Collins St. Melb. C. 1.

Millinery
From
ELIZABETH GRANT
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4
Tel. L. 1906

FIVE TOWNS
CHINA & GLASS STORE
M. MURRAY
"NOTED GIFT SHOP"
137 Glenhuntly Road Elsternwick
Tel L 2510

W. M. RICHARDS

Footwear Specialists
Ladies and Gentlemen
BEDGOOD SHOES in stock
See our windows
111 ELIZABETH ST. (next McEwans) Cent. 14091

BEAUREPAIRE TYRE SERVICE Ltd.
PETROL, TYRES
BATTERIES, OIL
FREE SERVICE
529 CHRISTMAS ST. RICHMOND 2 [MELB.
235 LATROBE ST. and BALLARAT, GEELONG, DANDENONG

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
Phone U 3666 26 HOWSON ST. MALVERN, S. E. 4

RUTH HOLLICK (PHINA MOORE)
All communications to
79 Park St. Moonee Ponds W4
Telephone FU 6518 **VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER**

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

BALL AND WELCH

FASHION SPECIALISTS
whose Garments always have the Hall Mark of Individuality!
FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

THE STANDARD INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE AND GENERAL
Established over 50 Years
Branches in All States
Victorian Branch
Beaufort House
53-57 William Street
Tel. C. 3001, 3002

For Your Holiday in the Hills
Nammoora Olinda Falls Road 1 Minute Main Road
Mount Dandenong
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Tennis Court Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tel. KALORAMA 6

For Field Glasses, Barometers, Wall Thermometers, and all Optical accessories consult
Walter & Bowker
OPTICIANS
Phone F. 4498
115 Elizabeth St., Melbourne

SYDNEY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call JX 2106, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 6 daily except Saturday.
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE GORDON

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE COIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators.
Callaghan House, 293 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years. Phone MA 5383

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD. 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood
Phone: J. X. 1991

Miss Nathalie Rosenwax
327 George Street, Sydney (First Floor)
VOICE PRODUCTION, SINGING, DICTION
Junior Club, Saturday Morning; Dancing, Singing, Dramatic Art.
5/- entrance fee and £1-1-0 per term.
For appointments, Phone: B. 1968

Established 1887
W. NICHOLSON
TAILOR
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor; Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Chhurches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country.
Renovations and small jobs of all descriptions attended to.
Telephones F. L. 4951—U. W. 5447

When you need [illustration] please see
J. TOCOVENKO, F. I. O. By Exam.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
DALWOOD ARCADE, 76-78 Pitt Street Sydney (near G. P. O.)
Ring for appointment B.3602

PHOTO ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LTD
89 WILLIAM STREET, SYDNEY
Highest Class Workmanship in
LINE, TONE & COLOUR BLOCKS
Phone F 1606

BOWRAL
Tel. 147 MOUNT GLADSTONE Tel. 147
High Class Guest House, every comfort and convenience; good table, beautiful garden, paddock for ponies. Adjoining Bowral Golf Links.
Manageress, C. WOOLARD

ACME CARDBOARD BOX MANUFACTURERS Ltd
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST. PHONE FL 1966

BANKSIA BEST BAKED BREAD
Phone LW 4262
J. PLANT, Prop.
25 BESTIC STREET ROCKDALE
Carts deliver throughout St. George district

Insure with an Australian Company
THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
83 Pitt Street, Sydney

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Are You About to Travel?
To those who contemplate a trip abroad and wish to be relieved of the worry of their business affairs whilst absent, attention is directed to the favourable services offered by this company in managing all classes of property.
Full particulars on application
Permanent Trustee Co. of N. S. W. Ltd.
25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Individual Color Harmony
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

MAKE OUR RESTAURANT YOUR RENDEZVOUS FOR MORNING AND AFTERNOON TEAS LUNCHEONS, ETC.
Hordern Brothers
GENERAL DRAPERS
Pitt and George Street, Sydney

Tradesmen's Tools
Our range of Tools is the most comprehensive in Sydney. Ask for TOOL CATALOGUE, Free on request.
NOCK & KIRBY'S
188-194a GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY

***The* HOOVER**
It beats—as it sweeps —as it cleans.

STATE BUILDING
Mezzanine and Sixth Floors
49 Market St., SYDNEY
M. A. 6011 and 6012

Fred Pearl
FLORAL STUDIOS LTD.
Fresh Cut Flowers
Beautiful Plants
120 KING STREET, SYDNEY
TELEPHONE B 6061

THE CROWN STUDIOS
(A. A. BINNIE)

Queen Victoria Bldgs., 431 George St., Sydney
Portraiture for the Family
Est. 48 years. M. A. 5039

GROCERIES
KINGS CROSS STORES
84 DARLINGHURST ROAD
High Grade Grocery
Ring F3480 for Instant Service
ANDREW FISH

Say it with Flowers
GORDON'S
301 PITT STREET
near Park St. SYDNEY
FLORAL DECORATORS
SEEDS. Tel. M. A. 3147.
We Deliver

Lavery's
High Class Tailors
383 GEORGE STREET
OPP. STRAND ARCADE
Near King Street, Sydney

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Rd., Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F.2218

Primrose Showroom
8 IMPERIAL ARCADE, SYDNEY
Opp. Hordern Bros.

Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING
Multigraphing Typewriting
Addressing, Duplicating
Direct Mail Advertising
MISS TWYFORD
Kemsis Building, 9th Floor
Margaret St. Sydney Tel. B-5480

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

W. C. Penfold

Quality in Artists' Materials

We supply every material for every Branch of Art

Stationers, Printers and Systematists

Estd. 103 Years — Phone B6484
88 Pitt Street — (Six Lines)

Gourley Bros
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Edward Arnold Ltd.
General Drapers
Clothiers and Furnishers
OXFORD and CROWN STS., Sydney
Established 75 years

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Sts.
Branches—Oxford St., Central Square
George St. West, Broadway, Newtown

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

F.S. Burford & Son
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
WATCH, JEWELLERY and DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Watch Repair Service
Telephone M. A. 4926

Poullars'
Australia's Largest and Best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street Sydney, N.S.W.

Telephone: B-3804
JULIE RASBORSEK'S RESTAURANT
GROUND FLOOR, 175 PITT STREET
Between King Street and G. P. O.
British and Continental Cooking
Open From 8:45 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems

W. W. PEARSON
Stationers and Printers
Castlereagh House
49 HUNTER STREET, SYDNEY
Phone No. B 5116

TELEPHONE MA 2387
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.
SHEEHY STREET, OLEEB
Repetition and General Engineering Castings
M.-W.-1278

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
of London
Fire and Marine Funds exceed £20,000,000
Pitt and Hunter Street, Sydney

Miss Levenberg Millinery Salon
Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney — Tel. M 3048

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfed Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Australia

A YOUNG woman wished to adopt a child; and with her husband's glad consent, she took into her home and heart an infant girl, one much in need of the mothering she was in a position to give.

Very soon she felt that this little girl would be lonely, in time, without a brother or sister; so she paid a visit to a foundling home and selected from a number of babies one of the poorest and least attractive. When asked why she had made such a choice when there were so many beautiful babies available, she replied, "This poor child needs a mother's love most."

Under loving care, the child soon thrived and became a bonny, healthy boy; and so the boy and girl grew up to school age.

The woman then convinced her husband that it would be good for the two children to have another small child to care for. Again she went to the foundling home and returned with a baby girl of 6 months, who was lovingly adopted by all of this family.

It was not long before the idea came that this baby would also need a mate to grow up with. Accordingly, another visit was paid to the baby headquarters, where boy twins had just arrived. The woman wished to take both of them, but her friends advised her to take only one, as she was not robust and she always made the children her special care. She took one of the puny mites home and cared for it for a while; but her heart longed for the small brother and she pleaded to be allowed to adopt him also. And this was done.

All five are now beautiful, healthy children, the light and joy of both husband and wife—in all, a very happy family.

Such unselfed love is surely an example of the Master's words put into practice, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Brevities

New Yorker: New York hopes that it will never have another heat wave like this last one. It was so hot in our municipal offices that some of the jobholders passed sleepless days.

Humorist: Golf is included in the curriculum at several schools in America. There is a lot to be said for preparing children to face the stern realities of life.

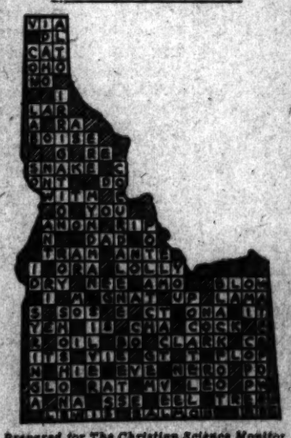
Detroit News: Love's trials: A Minneapolis apartment bride, tossing soiled clothes down a chute, discovered after a week or so it was the incinerator.

Richmond Times Dispatch: Science has mastered virtually all the problems of everyday life, except a matter of getting four legs of equal length on a tearpom table.

Modern Radio: "Not many can do this," said the magician as he turned his Ford into a fire hydrant.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Violators of the codes of fair competition may expect a bolt from the Blue Eagle.

Answers: A joke is not damaged when it is cracked.



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 28.

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service

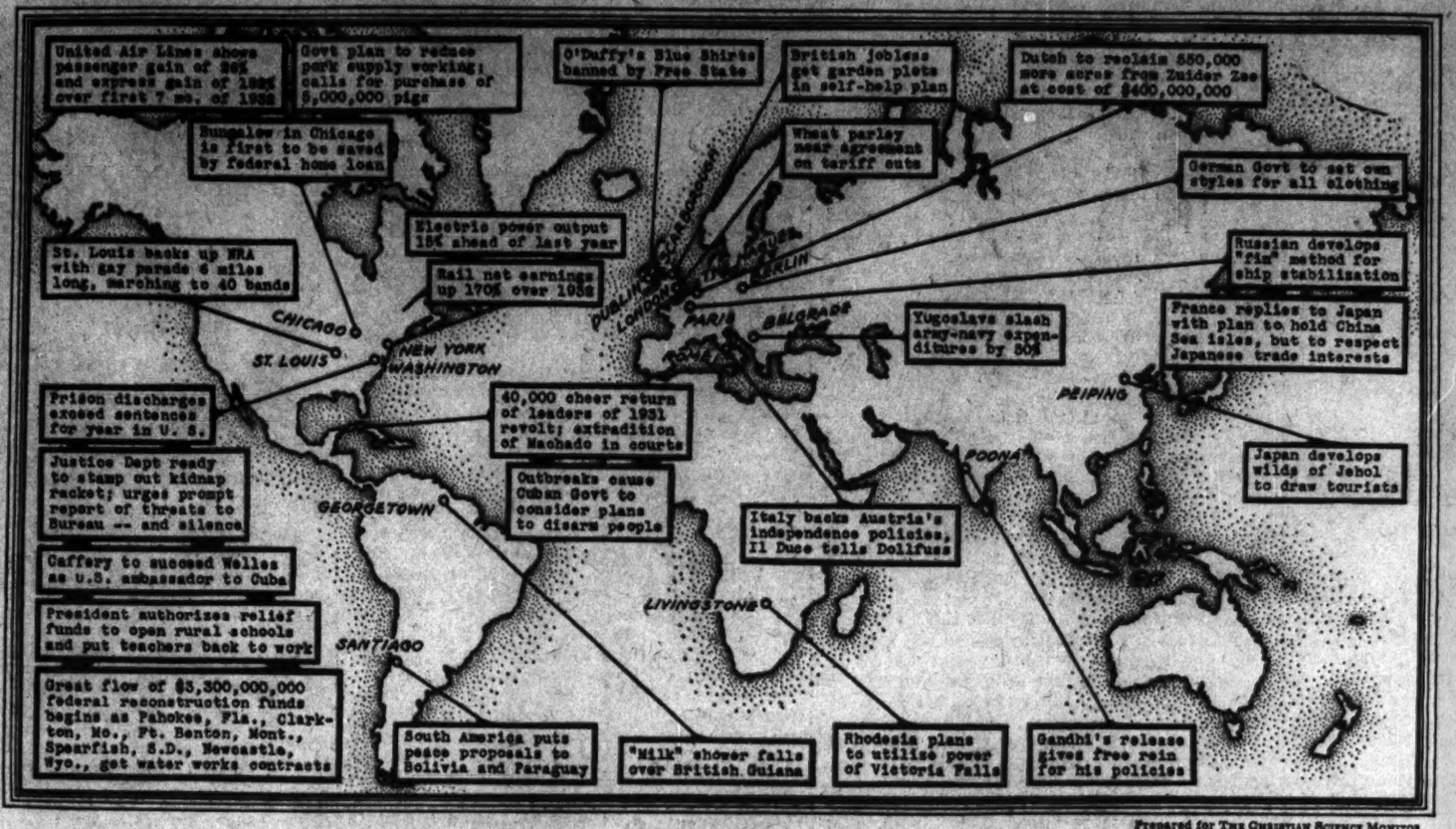
In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

HAYS Ltd. — QUALITY GOODS, LOW PRICES, HELPFUL SERVICE — GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


United Air Lines shows passenger gain of 26% and express gain of 182% over first 7 mo. of 1933
Govt plan to reduce pork supply working; calls for purchase of 5,000,000 pigs
O'Duffy's Blue Shirts banned by Free State
British jobless get garden plots in self-help plan
Dutch to reclaim 550,000 more acres from Zuider Zee at cost of $400,000,000
Bungalow in Chicago is first to be saved by federal home loan
Wheat parley near agreement on tariff cuts
German Govt to set own styles for all clothing
Electric power output 18% ahead of last year
St. Louis backs up NRA with gay parade 6 miles long, marching to 40 bands
Rail net earnings up 170% over 1932
Russian develops "fin" method for ship stabilization
Yugoslavs slash army-navy expenditures by 50%
France replies to Japan with plan to hold China Sea isles, but to respect Japanese trade interests
Prison discharges exceed sentences for year in U. S.
40,000 cheer return of leaders of 1931 revolt; extradition of Machado in courts
Japan develops wilds of Jehol to draw tourists
Justice Dept ready to stamp out kidnap racket; urges prompt report of threats to Bureau — and silence
Outbreaks cause Cuban Govt to consider plans to disarm people
Italy backs Austria's independence policies, Il Duce tells Dollfuss
Caffery to succeed Welles as U.S. ambassador to Cuba
President authorizes relief funds to open rural schools and put teachers back to work
Great flow of $3,300,000,000 federal reconstruction funds begins as Pahokee, Fla., Clarkton, Mo., Ft. Benton, Mont., Spearfish, S.D., Newcastle, Wyo., get water works contracts
South America puts peace proposals to Bolivia and Paraguay
"Milk" shower falls over British Guiana
Rhodesia plans to utilize power of Victoria Falls
Gandhi's release gives free rein for his policies
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
BELGRADE
PEIPING
POONA
GEORGETOWN
LIVINGSTONE
SANTIAGO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Image — *Im'-aje* (short *i*, *a* as in chaotic). Not *ih'-mij*.

"Blessed" (James 1:25) — When used as a verb, as here, the word is preferably sounded as one syllable.

Capernaum—*Ca-pur'-nay-um.*

Nain—Two syllables, *Nay'-in.*

Ephesians — The first vowel is sounded as in create, not as in get.

Generic — The first *e* is "quick-long," *je-nehr'-ik.*

The word comes to us from the Latin *genus*, "race," adopted into English to designate a category ranking between "family" and "species." For example, horses, mules, and zebras are different species of the genus Equus; and the genus Equus is a branch of the animal "family." "Generic" is the adjective applied to things having the rank of genus, as, "man is a generic term comprising all species of men"; it is also applied as an antonym of "specific."

Reflection — The Latin *re*, "back," and *flectere*, "to turn or bend," combine in this word to indicate "a giving back"—"a giving back an image or likeness of," as Webster puts it.

Possess — The *o* is clipped as in connect, not long as in pole.

Mirage—*Me-rahsh'* (*e* as in create, *a* as in arm). Not *muh-rahj'*.

Illustrate—Accented preferably on the second syllable.

Illusion, constitute, maturity, subdued, absolute, spiritual—Remember the *u* sound; avoid *oo*.

Substance—it is a short *a*, not a short *u*.

Real—Two syllables.

Vegetable—Four syllables.

Prestige—Preferably *pres-teezh'*.

Frailty—Two syllables.

Colossians—Four syllables.

Beatific—The Latin *beatus*, "happy, blissful, blessed," and *facere*, "to make," are combined in this word, which we use in the sense of "having the power to impart blissful enjoyment."

"Blessed is the man that endureth temptation: for when he is tried" (James 1:12) — The word rendered "temptation" is literally "trial." *Dokimos*, the Greek word translated "tried," was used originally of coins or metals which had been tested and "accepted" as genuine, or "approved"; in short, it refers to the result of the trial rather than to the trial itself (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Hence Moffatt has: "Blessed is he who endures under trial, for when he has stood the test . . ."

"Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth" (James 1:18)—"Of his own will" translates a Greek participle meaning "purposing, willing deliberately" (Thayer: Lexicon). Weymouth renders as follows: "In accordance with His will He made us His children through the Message of the Truth"; while the Twentieth Century New Testament reads: "Because he so willed, he gave us Life, through the Message of the Truth."

It may also be noted that the term rendered "word" is *logos* (compare John 1:1).

"The spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life" (Job 33:4)—The Septuagint gives an interesting translation, apparently from a variant text of the Hebrew: "The Divine Spirit is that which made me, and the breath of the Almighty is that which teaches me"; while an Aramaic Targum, or paraphrase, has: "The Spirit of God made me, the word of the Almighty sustained me." (See Biblia Sacra Polyglotta and Baxter's edition of the LXX.)

"Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children" (Psalms 90:16)—The Septuagint, evidently translating from a different Hebrew text, renders: "Look upon thy servants and upon thy works: and guide their children." Moffatt has: "Let thy servants see thee at thy saving work, and let their children see thy glorious power."

"And not we ourselves" (Psalms 100:3) — Several important versions suggest the translation "and we are his," which is accepted by the Jewish Massoretic tradition, the Aramaic Targum, and modern translators, such as the Revised Version, Moffatt, etc., who read in Hebrew *Lo*, "to him" or "his," instead of *Lo'*, "not." The word "ourselves" is not found in the Hebrew text of this verse, but was added by the translators of our Common Version. (Cf. Kittel: Biblia Hebraica, also Biblia Sacra Polyglotta.)

"The blindness of their heart" (Eph. 4:18)—The Greek word *porosis*, rendered "blindness," meant originally "the covering with a callous, hardening" (Abbott-Smith: Lexicon); hence, in a metaphorical sense, "obtuseness, stubbornness, obduracy" (Thayer: Lexicon). So Goodspeed has "obstinacy"; the Twentieth Century New Testament, "hardness"; and Moffatt, "dullness."

"Conversation" (Eph. 4:22) — The word rendered "conversation" means rather "manner of life, behavior, conduct" (Abbott-Smith: Lexicon).

"Is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts" (Eph. 4:22)—More literally, "is becoming corrupt because of the lusts of deceit" (Thayer: Lexicon). Goodspeed has: "Is going to ruin through its deceptive passions"; and Weymouth: "Is doomed to perish as befits its misleading impulses."

"Man that is born of a woman . . ." (Job 14:1, 2)—The Septuagint gives an interesting translation of these two verses: "For a mortal born of a woman is short-lived and full of wrath. Or he falls like a flower that has bloomed; and he departs like a shadow and cannot continue."

"He that was born after the flesh persecuted him that was born after the spirit" (Gal. 4:29)—In Genesis 21:9 we are informed simply that Ishmael, the son of the "bond-woman" Hagar, mocked Isaac, the child born to Sarah in fulfillment of divine promise. But according to Rabbinic tradition, doubtless known to Paul through his teacher, Gamaliel (Acts 22:3), Ishmael actually assaulted Isaac (cf. Perowne: "Galatians," p. 57). Moreover, the Targum of Jerusalem tells us that "Sarah observed the son of Hagar . . . doing evil works which are not fitting to be done, mocking in a strange worship" (Targums on the Pentateuch, translated by J. W. Etheridge).

"Audience" (Luke 7:1) — Literally, "ears" (Thayer: Lexicon; Abbott-Smith: Lexicon; Revised Version).

"The day after" (Luke 7:11)—The best manuscripts of the original do not include the word for "day"; hence, the Revised Version renders: "soon afterwards."

"The hidden things of dishonesty" (II Cor. 4:2)—The word rendered "dishonesty" is literally "shame"; hence, "the hidden things which shame conceals" (Thayer: Lexicon), "those practices which very shame conceals from view" (Moffatt), "the secrecy which marks a feeling of shame" (Weymouth).

"Handling the word of God deceitfully" (II Cor. 4:2) — The word rendered "handling . . . deceitfully" is more literally "corrupting" (Thayer: Lexicon) or "adulterating" (Moulton and Milligan: Vocabulary of New Testament Greek). Hence Weymouth has: "nor do we adulterate God's Message"; and Moffatt: "I do not falsify the word of God."

"Them that are lost" (II Cor. 4:3) —Since the verb can also mean "to perish" (a translation preferred by several modern translators), the participle used here would mean "the perishing" (Abbott-Smith Lexicon), i.e., "those who are on their way to destruction," for the process is not complete. The Revised Version has: "them that are perishing."

"In whom the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not" (II Cor. 4:4)—The translation "in whom," of our Common Version, seems to cause some ambiguity. Goodspeed brings out the sense as follows: "In their case the god of this world . . ."

"The glorious gospel of Christ" (II Cor. 4:4)—Literally, "the gospel (or good news) of the glory of Christ" (cf. Revised Version, Weymouth, Twentieth Century New Testament, and Moffatt). Goodspeed renders: "The good-news of the glorious Christ."

"Perfect" (Deut. 18:13, 22:4; II Sam. 22:31, 33)—The Hebrew word *Tamin* used in these passages has a variety of meanings, including "healthful," "complete," "sound," "innocent" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). The Septuagint renders it as follows: "complete" (Deut. 18:13), "true" (Deut. 32:4), and "blameless" (II Sam. 22:31,33). Moffatt, on the other hand, translates "blameless" (Deut. 18:13), "in order due" (Deut. 34:4), "unerring" (II Sam. 22:31), and "perfect" (v. 33).

"He maketh my feet like hinds' feet" (II Sam. 22:34)—This is well paraphrased by Moffatt: "He makes me nimble as a deer."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Several weeks ago Jumbo saw Jerry and me having one of our tussles and right away he wanted to join in —
"Aw, Shucks," I said, "you're too little"-
But he has grown a lot since then —
And today I found out what he can do with his head and shoulders —
And oh, Boy! was I surprised!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotations for Today

GOOD, *the more Communicated, the more abundant grows.*
—MILTON

In Lighter Vein

Tit-Bits

"Mother wants to know whether she shall come to stay with us for a week or so."

"It's thoughtful of her to suggest an alternative. Tell her to sew."

Too Quick

Charlie: "My aunt sent me a check for my birthday."

Edgar: "Good. Now you can pay me that pound you owe me."

Charlie: "Just wait while I tell you the rest of my dream."—*Pearson's.*

Convinced

Mr. Thompson: "I'm convinced that China needs a firm hand."

Mrs. Thompson: "I've told the new maid that, but it's no use."—*Answers.*

Any Bids?

"Why are you rushing about like this on a hot day?"

"I'm trying to get something for my husband?"

"Had any offers?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Mutual Interests

Two men were traveling on a northbound train. Presently one, hoping to break the ice, asked his fellow traveler:

"What's your line of business?"

"It may sound strange," said the other, "but I'm a pepper traveler."

The first man threw out his hand. "Shake!" he said. "I'm a salt seller."—*Answers.*

—From the Jest

"He's always giggling, that fellow."

"A real he-he man, eh?"—*Pearson's.*

Key to the Situation

Caller: "Good morning, Mrs. Smith. I believe you sent for a locksmith?"

Mrs. Smith: "Yes, come in. We've lost the key of the tin of sardines."—*Pearson's.*

Provided For

Boarding-House Waitress (during soup course): "Water, sir?"

Guest: "No, thanks. I have a plateful already."—*Answers.*

So Long

Actor: "What! You've decided to return to the talkies?"

Actress: "Yes, I'm going back to mutter!"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

137

I promised to do it but it was not done, the reason why I didn't being because I personally didn't have the necessary time when I had gotten around to it. Knowing you wanted the work done promptly, common courtesy would have suggested I get a substitute but feeling you wanted it to be I who did it, no such effort was made

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

All Nature

Blowflies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are more than 40,000 species of true flies known and described. Some are highly beneficial to mankind. Blowflies, however, are agents of decay. Alighting on a piece of meat, they lay eggs which hatch in about four days. The larvæ live on the meat, pupate in the last larval skin, and in 12 days emerge as adult flies. In the tropics these are highly colored with blues, reds, rich browns, purples, etc., but in temperate climates they are somewhat duller.

Years ago it was popularly believed that all small, living creatures were generated from decaying food. Blowflies were pointed to as examples. Just put a piece of meat anywhere and it would develop a whole host of flies, people would say.

Experiments later proved the fallacy of such "spontaneous generation." If meat is not exposed where flies can get at it, and is kept in a cold temperature where the spores of bacteria always present in the atmosphere cannot become active, no flies will hatch, and bacterial action will be slowed down to almost nothing. Decay will be minimized.

What They Say

London's Safety

"London is not kept in order by the number of police, but by good will."—*George Lansbury.*

Silent and Strong

"The strongest men in history have ever been silent."—*David Lloyd George.*

Helpmeet

"Many a man today is living by the sweat of his frau."—*O. O. McIntyre.*

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., corner Hemenway
Try Our Special
60c Table d'Hôte Dinner
Served 5 to 9 P. M.
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS . . 40c to $1.00
SUNDAY DINNERS . . . . . 50c to $1.00
A la Carte Service—Music. Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
Specials 25c to 40c
VISIT OUR OUTDOOR CAFE

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

COHASSET, MASS.

The Lobster Claw
South Shore's Newest and Finest Dining Place
Extending 86 Feet Over the Waters of
COHASSET HARBOR
FINEST FOODS! REASONABLE PRICES!
To reach the Lobster Claw, follow Route 3-A

MARSHFIELD, MASS.

AT THE SIGN OF
THE PEACOCK
TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons Afternoon Teas Dinners
Pleasant St., Marshfield Hills, Mass.
Tel. Marshfield 201 — ISABEL G. THAYER

READING, MASS.

Johnson's Sandwich Shop
Where good food ad pleasant surroundings mingle.
Cor. Main and Franklin Streets, Reading, Massachusetts
On the road to Lawrence. Rte 28

Amusements

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
"VOLTAIRE"
GEORGE ARLISS
August 28-29

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Courtesy Car

Several conventions are held in our city each summer. Two seasons, when we were the hosts to different organizations, I was intrusted with a large sedan, with instructions to serve delegates, out-of-town veterans, and auxiliary ladies. Many warm and weary guests were transported from hotel to convention hall or taken for a short scenic drive.

Although the car was labeled, "Courtesy Car" and I was paid a fair salary by my sponsors, I was doubly rewarded by small gifts and souvenirs from grateful passengers.
Virginia H.

Food Sale

Desiring to serve the housewife who didn't do her own baking, also the girl working in an office and yet keeping house, I decided to have a food sale every Saturday afternoon at my home. I invited two friends who specialized in salads and cakes, and together we produced a display of homemade bread, cakes, pies, salads, baked beans, cookies, jellies and candy. We then telephoned those whom we thought would be interested. The results have proved profitable and the service a blessing. Mrs. Myrtle D.

Washing Cars

All of you schoolboys who are wondering about what to do will be pleased to know that money can be earned by washing a few cars. Charge a reasonable fee that will satisfy the customer.

When school starts you can buy those expensive school books that dad would have had to buy.
Jack A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Wheat Agreement

TO THOSE who, like the ancient mariner, threw up their hands and cried "all's lost" when the World Economic Conference failed to come to any tangible agreements, the new agreement on wheat will come as an astonishing achievement. It is surprising even to those who remained calm. For the world seemed to be headed in the direction of an economic nationalism admitting of no reservations. With this pact, however, the economic walls surrounding the great nations have been breached, and one fissure may be regarded as a precedent which may eventually lead to the redevelopment of a world economy.

The agreement is the culmination of a series of conferences which have hitherto gone from deadlock to deadlock. During the Hoover Administration the United States stood out for world acreage reduction. Other exporters insisted on export quotas instead. Since the United States, then as now, owned 40 per cent of the world carryover, the rival positions were understandable. The United States wished to keep its hands free for the sale of existing stocks. Other exporters were equally intent upon guarding themselves from what Secretary Henry A. Wallace now calls "subsidized exports," the new euphemism for dumping. The deadlock lasted till May of this year.

Then a new conference was convened in Geneva, and was later merged into, or, at any rate, was made to run parallel with, the world economic conference in London. Here the problem was lifted on to a new plane. The old struggle over quotas and acreage reduction was reconciled by schemes to unite the big four, Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Australia, in a general agreement. But the pact remained only "in principle" pending some pledge of assistance from the wheat importers. Western European nations, which are the only importers of any consequence, were asked to take off a brick or two from the walls which kept out foreign wheat, so that the great exporters would have a better chance to sell their surplus.

The renewed parley has produced such a pledge from western European nations. It is true that there is no promise of any specific tariff reductions. The pledge is so hedged around that wheat will have to rise much higher in price before those nations need dot the i's and cross the t's of that pledge. This was to be expected in view of the self-sufficiency policies of the industrial nations. But the point is that the undertaking was sufficient to persuade the exporters to sign an agreement which to all intents and purposes establishes a world-wheat cartel.

Exports will be limited. And in so limiting exports the exporting nations have perhaps saved the world from the spectacle of a self-destructive price struggle for admittance to fast-diminishing markets.

No doubt the prospect that such a contest would probably be a boomerang contributed to the agreement. Another helping factor was that the importing nations could not escape the consequences of price-cutting in the world wheat market by shutting themselves away from the storm. By increasing their tariffs, the price of their own domestic wheat would thereby be enhanced, raising the cost of living to their home populations.

If importers and exporters can come to such an understanding over wheat, is it too much to hope that the nations may move to more understanding, not particularly in regulating the selling of commodities, but in stimulating the buying of them? In other words, cannot the world reflate together? Secretary Cordell Hull's faith that the economic world will ultimately march forward in unison in its financial and economic policies has received a meed of justification from this agreement.

When All Else Fails

PLOWING under growing crops is no permanent cure for farm distress, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, warned farmers at the Chicago world's fair recently. "We can't do this kind of thing indefinitely," he said with a wisp of plaintiveness which showed how deeply he felt it. "I knew it was warranted this time, and maybe for two or three years. But it goes counter to all that is deeper and best in us."

Then the leader of American agriculture offered the farmers a new type of farm relief—new, yet going back at least as far as Bible times. He advised them to do a little praying.

The nation has spent hundreds of millions to help the farmer, has had its best men studying their problem, and finally has resorted to destroying crops and taking millions of acres of fertile land out of production. Even that gives no assurance of lasting success. Something better must come along. The Secretary of Agriculture advises the farmers to pray for it.

Agriculture is in trouble, just where many a person has been. The farmer can do all the human things that may be done, and still not see the way out. So still doing the best he can, he may reach out to the divine source of help for what he needs to carry him through.

The kind of relief that Secretary Wallace advised is one that has worked many, many times.

A Plot in the Pyrenees

ONLY one thing seems lacking in the Andorran tangle to furnish rich material for a comic opera and that is a heroine. Enough of all the other Gilbertian elements are there to make the perfect plot.

A tiny principality old as Charlemagne—and just as proud—tucked away in a corner of the Pyrenees; a mountain-locked valley of little farms and tranquil villages; a lilliputian state in the pocket-handkerchief class among nations. That is Andorra, but its patriarchal population of 6000 is bravely hurling "boos" of proud defiance, or their equivalent in the Catalan dialect, at France and Spain.

It is all very confusing to everybody on the outside of those mountains. Nominally a republic, Andorra has been under the suzerainty of France and Spain since 1278 A. D. and on the whole the relations have been pleasant. Each year the midget dominion acknowledges its fealty by paying the sum of 960 francs to France and 460 francs to the Bishop of Urgel, representing Spain. In return those two powers assume joint responsibility for the continuance and welfare of Andorra.

The tribute is a formality. For instance, once every two years three councilmen of Andorra cross the Pyrenees to the ancient walled city of Perpignan in France and solemnly hand over 1920 francs to the representative of the President of the Republic. Whereupon the French prefect spends rather more than that amount in a lavish banquet tendered to the Andorran functionaries and their suite.

It seems, however, that some French capitalists wanted to start a gambling casino, *à la Trouville*, in the fastnesses of Andorra, and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel wanted the inhabitants to use Castilian postage stamps, new-fangled changes which Andorrans stubbornly resisted. Thereupon, the other day an invading French army of 50 gendarmes took possession of the village council halls and arrested Andorra's police force consisting of seven uniformed constabulary and a citizen police body of 36.

It is probable, however, that Spain and France will grant their little sister republic what she asks, namely, a greater measure of self-government. Meanwhile all that is needed is a heroine like Miss Wendy Wood who, leading a gallant party of Scottish home-rulers about a year ago, captured Edinburgh Castle one Saturday afternoon when the garrison was away on its usual half-holiday.

If a maiden of Andorra would arise and throw off the Castilian-Gallic yoke, which, after all, seems pretty light, the world would get a laugh and applaud the happy ending to this Pyrenean opéra-bouffe.

Kitchens—And Memories

AMONG the exhibits at a Century of Progress in Chicago, one is of thought-provoking interest and significance. To mark the advance in home economics a food processing company of international reputation reproduces eight kitchens of the past and present in America and in foreign lands. These rooms and their adjoining gardens draw thousands of spectators. Not because of educational value, though that is there; the popularity of this picturesque feature is due to something homely, poignant and universal—it awakens memories.

A book could be written on a day's observations of those who visit these kitchens. Whether it be one who remembers the dear room of her childhood, in Holland, of which the blue-and-yellow kitchen before her is a copy, even to the gay tulips and hyacinths in the dooryard; or a stern-faced farmer from the Granite State, not missing a detail of the early New England shelter of every phase of family life; whether it be a woman from across the seas, or a man from nearer by, the reaction is the same: a reminiscent smile, a warming light in the eyes.

The crowd draws closer. "Don't those strings of peppers make you think of grandfather's?" shyly whispers a woman to her husband. "Just look at that wooden churn and that dreadful low sink and those heavy earthenware jars," another woman exclaims, mentally visualizing what butter making, dish washing and putting up fruit involved in those days.

One visitor is impressed by the rifles on the wall of the Acadian home which tells its own story of early days on the American continent. Another sees in the primroses and daisies by the threshold of the English cottage that which delights the eye. Women may be keener to mark the comparison in efficiency between kitchens of the past and present. The men may evaluate the historical effect of the exhibit as a whole—not forgetting the palate tickling offered by the display—but all are touched by remembrance.

Savory odors of Saturday's cookies and of holiday feasts; the warmth and cheer into which one came after a stormy night ride; a sunshine-flooded morning where work was quickly dispatched by a bride, whose first home this was; twilight, when from the kitchen's doorway a man viewed the long day's work in the fields below, and was rested by the contentment and peace of home. The memory pictures multiply; it is around the kitchen that the household revolves.

New Forms of Propaganda

PROPAGANDA has come to have unpleasant connotations; some of the new methods of propaganda may have dangerous consequences. At Strasbourg, now French, there is a radio station which broadcasts in two languages. In German, as well as in French, it disseminates news. Some of that news is unfavorable to the Hitler régime. Much of it has been otherwise suppressed in Germany. Therefore Germany sought to stop a practice which it held to be intervention in its affairs.

But the French point out that the population of Alsace, which the Strasbourg station is designed to reach, is bilingual and is entitled to be addressed in German; if Germans in Germany listen in, France cannot help it. The news is just ordinary news, and the French do not consider themselves obliged to take notice of a German censorship. Thus it is difficult to do anything about the Strasbourg broadcasting.

But it is plain that propaganda by radio from one country to another might well be deliberate and effective. Indeed, it is reported that the Germans, too, have permitted the Austrian National Socialists to make use of a Munich station to appeal to the inhabitants of Austria. Thus a government may suppress an association at home, and forbid speechmaking and writing on its behalf, only to find that members of the party beyond its jurisdiction can speak from foreign stations to larger audiences than they could collect in their own land.

In one sense men may rejoice at the futility of attempts to suppress free speech. But there is another side to this employment of radio. It enables countries to pursue their propaganda in other countries, and unless there is a strict convention bad feelings will be aroused. The radio might well be used in the most unfriendly fashion. Pushed to extremes—for example, if sections of a people or racial minorities were urged to rise and overthrow the government—something which in the old days would have resembled a ground for war would be created.

In the event of actual warfare, it is certain that the radio will be converted into a formidable weapon. Everybody knows the immense part that propaganda played in the last war. Perhaps it was largely responsible for the downfall of Austria-Hungary. Yet the means of propaganda were more restricted than today.

Today, the airplane can distribute tracts. The distribution of tracts by airplane helped in the Spanish revolution. Germany recently complained of mysterious airplanes which had flown over Berlin and dropped pamphlets. Austria has likewise protested against a rain of leaflets from the air. Still, this method is relatively difficult and comports risks.

The system of propaganda by radio is easy. Unless it is made an offense to listen in to certain stations—unless wireless apparatus is confiscated—unless by some new invention foreign transmitters can be put out of action—propaganda "on the air" can be indulged in effectively and with impunity.

A new problem is therefore raised which has considerable importance for the good relations of contiguous countries. The least that can be done—and done immediately—is the framing and acceptance of an international code which will lay down in unmistakable terms the rules for international propaganda by radio.

Two Million Boy Scouts

FROM Gödöllö, in Hungary, where representatives of 2,251,726 Boy Scouts have been celebrating their biennial Jamboree, to the little town of Mafeking, in South Africa, may seem a far cry. But in Mafeking the Scout movement may be said to have been born, for there Baden-Powell by his spirited organization of the citizens and a handful of soldiers thirty years ago drew upon himself the attention of the world and became the hero of British schoolboys.

He achieved fame by a military feat, and when he turned his attention to organizing boys some not unnaturally feared that the effect would be to instill in the young a desire for soldiering. Even today some critics denounce the wearing of Scout uniforms, the training and the maneuvering as being likely to inculcate the idea of militarism.

That is not the opinion of President Roosevelt, or the Prince of Wales, or the representatives of the League of Nations, who sent messages of encouragement to the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, at Gödöllö. On the contrary, they see in this movement, which has members in 47 countries and wins to itself increasing numbers of recruits, a force which is making for international good will.

In many ways Scout training is the opposite of military training. The latter tends to treat its units as machines springing like automata to the word of command; the former encourages initiative and intelligent individual action. A military force is designed for the destruction of an enemy; the essential Scout idea is to render service to all, in any and every emergency. The effect of the Scout training has been to develop self-reliance, sense of duty, and chivalry. And it has produced similar results in every country.

"While teaching our boys their duties as future citizens of their countries," said Lord Baden-Powell at the Jamboree, "we can impress upon them that though patriotism for one's country is essential, yet there is a still higher patriotism to be practiced—patriotism for the reign of God in the world."

And when, after a fanfare of trumpets, he turned to the host of boys with the question: "Will you promise me to make friends with all the boys of other nations?" he was answered with a resounding shout: "We will," and 10,000 balloons of all colors were released as a sign of the pledge of friendship. A demonstration only, but a memorable one; and significant, since it reflects the doctrine that may be taught week by week and year by year among 2,000,000 boys in 47 countries.

Editorial Notes

Another evidence that perhaps the economic situation is not so bad as it has been painted is this "personal," repeated with many variations in every newspaper in the land: "Mr. and Mrs. John Citizen and family have gone to Chicago to take in the Century of Progress exposition."

A new "back to nature" movement is noted in California. Instead of transplanting garden varieties, those behind the movement to beautify the Bakersfield-to-Lancaster highway are gathering the seeds of wild flowers on nearby mountains.

A humorist once said that certain books are not really books, but things in book's clothing. And while it may be that clothes make the man, they do not make the book.

It seems strange that a "fly-by-night" cannot be classified as a "going" concern.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

EVEN in this holiday and harvest season there is no getting away from "shirtiness." Black Shirts in Italy, Brown and Black Shirts in Germany, Brown Shirts in Austria, Blue Shirts in Ireland, and now Black Shirts in an English wheat field. Forty or fifty years ago, well-meaning folk sought to awaken sympathy for the poor by reciting "The Song of a Shirt." Nowadays "A Song of the Shirts" would be a fair theme for minor poets.

They would have to begin with Garibaldi's "Red Shirt." This garment it was that inflamed the Italian masses and swept them into the fight for national redemption against Hapsburg, Bourbon and Roman Pontiff, a fight until then waged chiefly by the aristocracy and upper middle class. At every celebration of the anniversary of the "Statuto," or Constitution, in Rome, a straggling group of Red-Shirted veterans used always to take part in the military parade. Now "Statuto" and Red Shirts alike are gone.

As late as the spring of 1909 the Red Shirt remained a potent symbol in Italy. Its significance was patriotic and anti-Austrian, not revolutionary. Even for Garibaldi, its color had no revolutionary meaning save in so far as the work of Italian liberation was revolutionary. It happened to be the color of the shirt which he and others habitually wore in South America. It had nothing to do with "redness" of the Socialist or Communist sort.

* * *

When, some fourteen years ago, Mussolini clothed his Fascists in black shirts he may have intended their blackness to body forth the grim determination of their wearers, for in the early days of Fascism, Mussolini was one of the "reddest" of the "Reds." In September, 1920, Italian Communist workmen seized the factories at Milan and elsewhere, and Mussolini offered them his Black Shirts as defense troops against the owners. The offer was declined. Had the workmen accepted his offer, the recent history of Italy might have been very different.

Likewise the recent history of Germany. The origins of Hitlerism were independent of those of Italian Fascism; but the example of the Italian Black Shirts taught Hitler many a lesson. Though he clad his "Storm Troops," the "S. A.," in Brown Shirts, he reserved Black Shirts for his picked men, the "S. S." or *Schutz Staffeln*. In both of these formations the Fascist technique was adopted, a technique which, as Mussolini admitted in his talks with Emil Ludwig, had been adapted from the Russian Bolshevist technique.

Since then there have been "Blue Shirts" in Ireland. Their color seems to displease Mr. de Valera. How this Irish contest will go, nobody knows, and, in England, nobody seems very greatly to care. The fading of Southern Ireland out of the mental picture of the average Briton is a curious phenomenon. As long as Northern Ireland is left alone, it will be no easy task to arouse in England passionate interest in Irish affairs.

English minds today are turned in other directions. Vaguely, though not without uneasiness, they note the strange doings on the European continent. But, more precise than the attention paid to these "foreign affairs," because nearer home, is the wonder in English minds why a gang of British "Black Shirts" should have turned up in a Suffolk wheat field to prevent the ripe wheat from being reaped and carried off by bailiffs and the police who were distraining for "tithe" upon the farm of an elderly widow.

* * *

For some months a "tithe war" has been going on in parts of East Anglia and southern England. Tithe charges paid by the farmer are of various kinds, some of them being ecclesiastical and some of them "lay." They belong to the extremely complicated system of English land tenure which is shot through with strands of feudalism. Absurd though the system is, it was not felt to be intolerable as long as agricultural prices were remunerative. Indeed, after the "boom" of those prices during the war and in the early post-war years, the tithe owners, both lay and ecclesiastical, claimed what they thought a fairer share of the fat profits which farmers had been making. In 1925 this share was fixed at a level 5 per cent higher than the old tithe charges had been, though, fatal mistake! it was not linked by a sliding scale to the future value of agricultural produce.

In recent years agricultural prices have fallen woefully, and farmers everywhere find the tithe charges a burden too heavy to bear. They have offered "token payments" in settlement. In many cases these have been refused, and the tithe-owners have distrained upon the farmers' possessions. In one instance, after an order for distraint upon the farm of another widow had been obtained from a county court, the bailiffs found their work impeded by an "unlawful assembly" of local farmers who sought to dissuade them, and showed an ugly temper. Proceedings were taken for contempt of court against these "unlawful assemblers"; but in the High Court of Justice the case was summarily dismissed the other day with costs against the prosecution. Now further proceedings for "unlawful assembly" are pending. They may become a "test case," with wide political and legal consequences.

Meanwhile other tithe owners have sent bailiffs, escorted by police, into the wheat fields of the first-named widow. They propose to harvest the wheat themselves and to sell it for tithe. Feeling is hot in the district. Every effort is being made by the local farm workers to prevent violence. The East Anglians—of whom I happen to be one—are law-abiding folk, slow to anger but obstinate and fierce when their sense of injustice is kindled. They mean to fight out the "tithe war" in their own way, and they resent the intrusion of "foreign" Black Shirts, from London or elsewhere, into their affairs. So they have repudiated these somber-shirted "furriners" and have sent them about their business. What they want to know is: Who sent the Black Shirts?

* * *

Since Fascism triumphed in Italy there have been several attempts to start Black Shirt organizations in England. The earliest was that of a group whose members called themselves "British Fascists" and wore, embroidered on their bosoms, the letters "B. F." Mr. H. G. Wells killed this movement by ridicule. He praised the courage of these young men who, despite grave risk of misunderstanding, emblazoned initials so derogatory to their wisdom upon their upper garments. Then Sir Oswald Mosley, ex-Conservative, ex-Laborite and ex-Nationalist, started another organization. He made a pilgrimage to Rome, did homage to Mussolini and was extolled by him. His "troops" have had scuffles with the East End Jews and have raided the premises of other "Fascist" organizations that are neither National Socialist nor Fascist enough for Sir Oswald Mosley's liking. Some of these stalwarts have been asking for trouble for a long time. The British public is not prone to violence, yet it is apt to give short shrift to rowdies black-shirted or other; and recent events have helped to persuade ordinary Britons that it may be wise to deal with this particular serpent in the shell.

The present and future importance of what is going on beneath the surface of English public life, in these days of holiday and harvest, lies in the fact that Fascism and Communism are being looked upon as serpent's eggs. British feeling is ranging itself quietly and irrevocably on the side of those who are determined that what remains of Western liberal democratic civilization shall not perish for lack of defenders.

"Doing Our Part"

Excerpts from a radio address by Daniel C. Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce.

OUR country today is engaged in the greatest peace-time coöperative effort in the history of mankind. Our country is in action—our *whole* country and not just a few leaders down in Washington.

I want to give you my assurances that the national recovery program is not intended to be a radical departure from our traditional mode of living and doing business. It is rather a plan by which units of industry including both labor and capital may organize and operate for their betterment and for the betterment of the whole under the sympathetic and unbiased leadership of the Government.

When you come to weigh the merits of this program please bear in mind that this or some other such program *had to be adopted*. Our experience as a nation for the past three years had brought all of us, I am sure, to the definite conclusion that the terrible depression would not cure itself and leave us surviving as a nation. So I say, some program of recovery *had* to be adopted, and we have the NRA as one part of a broad and elastic program to that end.

Practically unanimous coöperation is necessary and this is going to involve temporary sacrifice on the part of all our people, but I want you before declining this privilege of sacrifice to consider what would be the alternative. I say a *temporary* sacrifice because the success of the plan which will be guaranteed by the coöperation of all our people will, I fully believe, bear fruits that will fully compensate for all the sacrifices made.

At this point too I cannot refrain from reminding you of that wonderfuly comforting feeling which comes to a *giver*, when his gifts involve genuine service. Will we not all join in this great endeavor and gain that satisfaction, which thus comes to the giver?

We are an individualistic people, we Americans. But never yet, in time of national crisis, have we failed to submerge our individual interests and work together, shoulder to shoulder, for the common good. And today, we are emerging from the wilderness of economic troubles in which we have been wandering for nearly four years because we are again living up to our great tradition of rising to an ideal—the ideal of putting millions of men back to work. We are going to succeed. It will mean sacrifices for some of us—perhaps for all of us—but in a just cause our people have time and again made such sacrifices willingly and cheerfully. Those who coöperate will, I truly believe, point back to this service as among the most satisfying of their lives.

Such sacrifices as may be necessary are of a temporary nature only. When we have succeeded in our effort to restore to all Americans the opportunity to earn a decent living, it is not only the millions who are now unemployed that will reap a benefit. Men at work are able to buy the commodities they need and this increased buying power will bring prosperity to every walk of life.

We have been considering principally the case of the employer of labor. The employers of America cannot by themselves make our recovery program a success. All the rest of us, as workers and as consumers, have important parts to play.

America is asking of its employers an unselfish spirit of service and of sacrifice. You all know how generously they are responding to this demand. But the nation asks of its workers, too, full coöperation. Group interests and individual interests must be and can be subordinated to the common good. There is today no essential difference in the aims of employers and employees. Both will benefit if our great experiment succeeds. Granted the cooperation of the people of the United States, it cannot fail.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Canal Nears Completion

RENEWED assurance is given by army engineers that the intracoastal canal, including both the Plaquemine and Harvey routes, will be completed between the two Mississippi River points on the waterway and the Houston-Galveston district by the first of the year. Maj. Henry Hutchings Jr., New Orleans district engineer, is quoted as saying that if strike trouble at the Vermilion lock can be settled, the Plaquemine route will be opened by September 15.

Delay of a few weeks in the completion of the most important part of the intracoastal canal need not discourage canal proponents who have watched its development for a quarter of a century. In a short time, allowing for all possible contingencies and delays, the canal will be in use. It will connect the important seaports of Texas and Louisiana with the nation's great inland waterway system, thus immeasurably increasing the potential area served by these ports, and linking them more closely with the larger producing and manufacturing centers of the country. . . . The Federal Government may be induced to extend its barge line operations from the Mississippi and Warrior rivers to the Sabine-Neches district and later on to the Houston-Galveston district.

An enormous tonnage of heavy bulk products originates in the manufacturing centers of Alabama and Pennsylvania, the one served by the Warrior and the other by the canalized Ohio, both streams being a part of the inland waterway system and soon to be directly joined with the Sabine-Neches district by the intracoastal canal. The movement of water-borne commerce between Texas points and those parts of the country lying adjacent to and along the inland waterway system, and between those points and New Orleans, has possibilities not yet realized. But by intelligent effort they can be realized, chiefly by making it worth while for shippers to patronize the waterways.—*Beaumont (Texas) Enterprise.*